

*Fasti Gulielmi Tertii:*  
OR, AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE

Most Memorable Actions  
Transacted during his Majesty's  
Life, both before and since his  
Accession to the Crown.

WITH  
The Days, Months, and Years  
wherein the same happened.

---

L O N D O N,  
Printed for John Stanes at the Crown  
in the Pall-Mall, and sold by Richard  
Baldwin near the Oxford-Arms in  
Warwick-lane. MDCXCVII.

*Elizabeth Stuart*



*The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Allexander Grantt,  
younger of that ilk.*



(iii.)

To the Right Honourable

ARNOLD

EARL of *Albemarle*,

Viscount *Bury*, and

Baron of *Ashford*,

Master of his Majesty's  
Robes, &c.

My LORD,

**D**ID this Book treat of  
any other Subject, I  
should begin with ask-  
ing Your Lordship's Pardon  
for

A 2

for

for the Liberty I take of pre-  
fixing your Name to it; but  
since it is an Abridgment of  
the Actions of our August Mo-  
narch, I dare assure my self  
that I need no Apology on that  
account: For what more ac-  
ceptable thing could one offer  
to your Lordship, whose Zeal  
and Affection to his Majesty  
can hardly be parallel'd.

I likewise think I may dis-  
pense with another usual Me-  
thod of Dedications, and there-  
fore I shall not attempt your  
Lordship's Character, nor speak  
of your Valour, Generosity,  
Civility, and innate Inclination  
to do Good to Mankind. These  
and

## *Dedication.*

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and many other excellent Qualifications, are so conspicuous in your Lordship, that those who know you, would take it ill from me to insist on a Truth they are already convinced of. And for others who know your Lordship only by Fame, they cannot but have a great Idea of your Merit, when they consider, that the most Judicious, as well as the most Glorious Prince that ever wore a Crown, finds you worthy of his Esteem and Confidence, of which the great Titles of Honour he has lately conferred upon You, are a publick Demonstration.

all

A. 3

I

I beg your Lordship to excuse the Ambition of this Address, and to give me leave to assure You that I am with a most profound Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most Humble, and

most Obedient Servant.

The

# The PREFACE.

**T**HIS Book does not need a long Preface: The Title is sufficient to recommend its Usefulness; and as to the Performance no body would take my word for it; and therefore I submit it to the Judgment of the Reader.

The Design I owe to Father Coronelli, Cosmographer to the Republick of Venice; but he being a Stranger, and having written upon false Memoirs, committed so many Faults, that I have received very little Assistance from his little Almanack, that was printed here in English in one single Sheet, which (by the by) was worse than the Original.

Tho I have had better Memoirs, and do know many things I relate upon my own Knowledge: I dare not pretend to say I have committed no Errors, but I hope they are not material, and am more afraid

## viii The PREFACE.

afraid of Omissions than Mistakes; but whatever they be, I shall endeavour to mend them in a second Edition, and therefore shall take it kindly if any body will impart to me their Remarks and Corrections.

This Book, tho' very small, contains not only the bare Heads of things from the Year 1672. down to this time, but also a short yet exact Account of Battles and Sieges, &c. and several Original Pieces as length, which being scatter'd in loose Papers, I thought fit to collect in this Treatise.

I relate few Events before the Year 1672. on purpose to avoid mentioning the Wars between England and Holland in which so many Worthies of both Nations perished, tho' they were at War without being angry, that Quarrel being rather the Ministers than the People's. I have endeavour'd to do Justice to all Men; but if any think himself wrong'd, I desire him to be persuaded that

## The PREFACE. ix

that I have had no ill Design, and shall always be ready to correct my self.

I have taken care to avoid that common Vice of the French Writers, who never dare approach their King without a Censer in their Hands; and therefore I have fairly related the Actions his Majesty has been concerned in, either successful or not, without any Flattery, nay without giving him the Commendations his Achievements require, being sensible that tho. Heroes are ambitious to deserve Praises, yet they cannot bear them.

I have taken notice of several great Events in which his Majesty was not directly concerned, by reason of their being very memorable, and therefore fit to be inserted here.

The Observation of the English and Roman Account will, I hope, prove very useful; at least I am certain, that to find out those Dates has cost me a great deal of Trouble.

A D.

And I have, in the following, endeavoured to  
 make it as plain and easy as possible.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**L**EST the Method of this *Kalendar* should surprize any, the Reader must know these two things.

1. That I begin the Year upon the 1<sup>st</sup> of *January*, tho I know it begins with us only in *March*; and that because of the late horrid Conspiracy, I have followed the Leap-Year, allowing 29 Days to *February*.

2. That in relating the Events contained in this Book, I don't follow the Series of the Year's beginning in 1650; and so down to this time, but I only observe the Series of the Days and Months; and therefore whatever thing has been transacted in *January*, tho of this very Year, is here related before what happens in *February*, without any respect to the Years set down in one of the Columns.

And I have, in the following, endeavoured to  
 make it as plain and easy as possible.

A A

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Ac

Jan  
1.

dit.

2.

3.



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

*Fasti Gulielmi Tertii:*

O R,

*An Account of the most  
Memorable Actions of  
His Majesty WILLI-  
AM III. King of Great  
Britain, &c.*

*January. December.*

1. 1679 22. 1678

**T**HE Ministers of Spain  
and Holland being in  
Negotiation at Nime-  
guen, for restoring *Mastricht* to  
the King of Spain, the Prince of  
*Orange* opposes it till he has re-  
ceived Satisfaction from that  
Crown for his Pretensions.

dit. 1689 1688

King *James* being sailed for  
*France*, the Lords Spiritual and  
Temporal met at *Westminster* on  
the present Juncture of Affairs.

2. 1689 23. 1688

The Prince of *Orange* orders  
the French Ambassador to leave  
*England*.

3. 1662 24. 1661

The Provinces of *Overyssel* and  
*Zeland* resolved to bestow up-  
on him the Place of Captain Ge-  
neral, which their Pensionaries  
acquainted him with; but hear-  
ing that very Day that his Mo-  
ther

B

ther

## The Royal Almanack.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
4. 1689	25. 1688	ther was ill, he fell sick himself. The Peers of England present to the Prince of <i>Orange</i> two Addresses; the first of Thanks for having undertaken to relieve the Nation in time of Need, and to desire Him to accept the Government till Jan. 22. next: the second to issue out Letters to the Coroners, to chuse Members for the Convention to sit upon the said <i>January</i> 22. O. S.
5. 1671	26. 1671	The Prince comes from <i>Oxford</i> and <i>Windsor</i> , where he was most nobly entertained by King <i>Charles II.</i> and interposes His Mediation between His Majesty and the States General; and on that Occasion gives extraordinary Proofs of his great Genius, as well as of His Affection for the States.
dis. 1689	1688	The Aldermen and Citizens of <i>London</i> agree to the Lords Address for desiring the Prince of <i>Orange</i> to take upon him the Government of the Nation.
6. 1689	27. 1688	A great many Gentlemen who were Members of Parliament in <i>K. Charles's</i> Reign, met at <i>Westminster</i> , by the Prince's Advice, and presented him an Address of Thanks for rescuing the Nation, desiring him to take

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

take upon him the Government till January 22. and in the mean time to issue out Letters for the Meeting of a Convention, and take into his Care the Condition of Ireland.

7. 1689 28. 1688

He issues out his Letters for electing Members for the Convention.

8. 29.  
9. 1689 30. 1688

The Prince puts out his Proclamation, authorizing Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, &c. to act.

10. 1678 31. 1677

This Day a Treaty between England and Holland was concluded at the Hague, in order to reestablish Peace in Christendom, and oblige the French King to grant reasonable Terms to the Crown of Spain, &c.

January.

11. 1.  
12. 2. 1689

The Prince of Orange publishes a Declaration for the better collecting the Revenue.

13. 3. 1689

The Lord Dartmouth brings back the English Fleet into the Downs.

14. 4.  
15. 5. 1689

The Prince of Orange publishes an Order for the regular Election of Convention Men.

1691

King William prorogues the English Parliament.

B 2

His

# *The Royal Almanack.*

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	
16.	6. 1691	His Majesty sets out for <i>Holland</i> to confer with several Confederate Princes; but the Wind turning contrary, he is forced to come back.
17.	7. 1672	The States General appoint <i>John de Wit</i> , <i>Mynheer Bruening</i> , and <i>Mynheer Fagel</i> , to draw up the Commission of Captain General.
18.	8. 1651	The States General meet to dispose of the Places vacant by the Prince of <i>Orange's</i> Death.
<i>dit.</i>	1689	The Prince puts out a Proclamation at <i>London</i> for quartering of Souldiers.
19.	9. 1672	The Prince is proclaimed Captain General of <i>Holland</i> and <i>Westfrizeland</i> .
20.	10. 1672	The Prince sets out from the <i>Hague</i> to view the Fortresses of the States, and order the Magistrates of the several Provinces.
<i>dit.</i>	1689	The Scots Lords present an Address to the Prince, to take the Government of their Kingdom upon him till <i>March</i> next, and to issue out his Letters for calling the States of <i>Scotland</i> to meet the 14th of the said Month.
21.	11.	
22.	12. 1674	The States of <i>Holland</i> increase the Household of his Royal Highness, and the Number of his Guards.
		The

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman Account.	English Account.	
23.	13. 1673	The Prince presents the States with his tenth Part of all Prizes, to be applied to the Defence of the Country.
24.	14. 1689	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> being waited upon by the Scots Lords, tells them that he has given all necessary Orders for the Security of their Kingdom.
25.	15. 1679	He returns to the <i>Hague</i> , having visited the Fortifications of <i>Natuden</i> , and other Places in the Provinces of <i>Utrecht</i> and <i>Holland</i> .
26.	16. 1691	The King goes on board a second time for <i>Holland</i> , attended by the Dukes of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Ormond</i> , the Earls of <i>Portland</i> , <i>Dorset</i> , and <i>Devonshire</i> , the Bishop of <i>London</i> , and other Lords.
27.	17.	
28.	18.	
29.	19. 1675	The States of <i>Utrecht</i> sent their Deputies to advise the Prince to accept of the Sovereignty of <i>Guelderland</i> and <i>Zutphen</i> .
30.	20. 1691	His Majesty comes in sight of the Dutch Coasts with 12 Men of War, and 7 Yachts; but the Ships being unable to come nigh the Shore by reason of the Ice, he takes a small Shalop to go on shore; wherein he continued for 18 Hours together, in a dark

B 3

Night,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Night, without view of Land, or his Fleet, exposed at once to die for Hunger, to perish with Cold, to be drowned at every Stroke his small Pinnace made against the Ice, and to be taken Prisoner by every Pirate. The Danger his Majesty was exposed to, wholly dispirited his Attendants; and seeing one of the Seamen who seemed to succumb under the Pressures of Cold, Weariness and Fear, he roused him up with this Expression; *What! dost thou fear to die in my Company?* An Expression very like to that used by *Cesar* in the Sicilian Strait, *Quid times? Casarem veris, & Fortunam Casarū*: and which had the same Effect, for the Seamen being thereby encouraged, surmounted all Difficulties, and set his Majesty on Shore.

3N.

21. 1691

He arrives at the *Hague* incognito; where nevertheless he is received with extraordinary Demonstrations of Joy. It was the first time he came thither since crowned King of *England*, and the States designed him the most magnificent Reception these last Ages have seen, but his Majesty declined it.

This

# The Royal Almanack.

7

Roman Account.  
dis.

English Account.  
1697

This Day his Majesty was pleased to create the Honourable *Arnold Joost Van Keppel* an Earl, Viscount, and Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title and Style of Earl of *Albemarle*, Viscount *Bury*, and Baron of *Ashford*.

The same Day his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Lord Viscount *Gallway* one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

February.

1.

22. 1689

The Convention of the States of England met at *Westminster*; the Marquis of *Hallifax* was chosen Speaker by the Lords, and *Henry Powle Esq;* by the Commons. Both Houses desired the Prince to take on him the Administration of the Government for a farther time, and ordered a Thanksgiving-day to be kept Jan. 31. Old Style, in London, and Feb. 14. throughout England; for the Deliverance of the Nation. The Prince sent a Letter to the House of Lords about settling the Government.

2.

23. 1674

The States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland* declare the Place of Governour, Captain General and Admiral of their Provinces, possessed by his Highness, hereditary.

Roman Account. English Account.

24. 1677. The same Day the States of Zealand did the like, and also made the Dignity of first Nobleman, bestowed upon his Highness, hereditary. He was a few Days after complimented thereupon by R. Charles II's. Envoy.

25. 1677. At the Request of the States General he goes to *Groningen*, attended by some of their Deputies, to compose the Divisions that were in that Town.

26. 1679. This Day the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and France was signed at *Nimuegen*.

1691. His Majesty was obliged at the States Desires, and the Peoples Importunities, to make a publick Entry into the *Hague*; which was performed with all the Solemnity imaginable.

27. 1691. He gives Audience to several Princes and Deputies of the Cities of *Holland*.

28. 1689. The House of Commons resolves that R. James II. having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract between King and People, and by the Advice of Jesuits and other wicked Persons, having vio-



# The Royal Almanack.

9

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

violated the Fundamental Laws, and withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, has abdicated the Government, and that the Throne is thereby become vacant.

dit. 1691

His Majesty assists at the Assembly of the States of *Holland* and *Westfrizeland*, of the States General, and at the Council of State, where he receives extraordinary Marks of Respect.

dit. 1697

Sir *John Fenwick* Baronet, attainted of High Treason, for conspiring against the King, and betraying his Country to the French, was beheaded this Day on *Tower-Hill*.

8. 29. 1689

The House of Lords being in a great Debate on the State of the Nation, the following Question was proposed, 'Whether a Regency with the Administration of Regal Power under the Name and Style of King *James* the Second, during the Life of the said K. *James*, be the best and safest way to preserve the Protestant Religion, and the Laws of the Kingdom? Upon which the House divided, *Contents* 48, *Non*

*Contents* 51.

*Charles*

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

February.

11.

1. 1661

Charles II. demands from the States some Papers which the Princess of Orange his Sister had committed to his Care by her Will, till the young Prince should come to Age; but the States refused it, as being themselves Guardians to the Prince. This was the beginning or Pre-  
tence of a Breach between them.

12.

2. 1651

The States General, the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Delft*, and *Harlem*, are desired to stand Godfathers to the Prince of *Orange*.

dit.

1689

The Convention forbids the keeping of the 6th of *February* a Thanksgiving-Day, as it was before, it being the Day that *R. James* was proclaimed.

The same Day a prodigious number of People go to *Westminster*, to desire the Convention to crown the Prince and Princess of *Orange*.

13. VIEW

3. 1689

The Prince sends 12 Men of War for *Holland* to bring the Princess into *England*.

14.

4.

15.

5. 1689

The Commons desire a Free Conference with the Lords concerning the Abdication of King

*James*

# The Royal Almanack.

11

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

James II. and the Vacancy of the Throne ; which was long debated between the two Houses.

16.

6. 1691

The Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandburgh*, the Duke of *Zell*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the Marquiss de *Gastanaga* Governour of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and several other Great Lords, come to the *Hague* to wait on his Majesty, and confer together about the Affairs of the Alliance. Never was a more illustrious Assembly, there being about 50 Princes or Generals of Armies, 14 English Lords, above 30 Ambassadors, and a great number of Princesses, and other great Ladies.

17.

7. 1689

The Lords agree with the Commons, that King *James* has abdicated the Government, and that the Throne is vacant.

dit.

1676

The Elector of *Brandenburgh* proposes to the Prince a Match between his Highness and the Princess of *Radzevill*, nearly related to the Elector, who had a vast Fortune.

18.

8.

19.

9. 1674

This Day was concluded a Treaty of Peace at *Westminster* between *R. Charles II.* and the States General of the United Nether.

Roman Account.	Engliſh Account.	Netherlands.
		The Marquiſs <i>del Frezua</i> Ambaſſador of the King of Spain, was Plenipotentiary for the Dutch.
20.	10. 1675	The Prince being arrived at <i>Arnhem</i> , where the Nobility and States of <i>Gulderland</i> were aſſembled; he went to their Aſſembly, and returned to them his Thanks for the Offers they had made unto him of the Sovereignty of thoſe Provinces, with the Title of Duke of <i>Gulderland</i> , and Count of <i>Zutphen</i> , for fear, as he was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf, of occaſioning Miſtruſt, and leſt his Enemies ſhould accuſe him of acting only for his own private Intereſt.
dit.	1675	The States of the ſaid Province elected his Highneſs their hereditary Governour, which he accepted.
21.	11. 1671	The Dutcheſs of <i>Tork</i> being brought to bed of a Girl, the Prince of <i>Orange</i> is deſired to ſtand her Godfather.
22.	12. 1689	The Princeſs of <i>Orange</i> lands at <i>Whitehall</i> , being received by ſeveral Lords and Ladies, with the Acclamations of the People, and all Demonſtrations of Joy.
23.	13. 1689	The Lords and Commons attend the Prince and Princeſs of

24.

dit.

dit.

dit.

25.

dit.

26.

# The Royal Almanack.

13

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

of Orange at the Banqueting-  
House at *Whitball*, and offer  
them the Imperial Crown of  
*England* and *Ireland*, and all o-  
ther Dominions thereunto be-  
longing; which being accepted,  
they were the same day pro-  
claimed in the Cities of *London*  
and *Westminster* with the usual  
Ceremonies, by the Name of  
*William* and *Mary*.

24.

14. 1689

King *William* makes choice of  
his Privy Council.

dit.

1671

The Prince sets out from *Lon-  
don* for *Holland*, attended by the  
Earl of *Offery*.

dit.

1672

He accepts the Dignity of  
Captain General of the *United  
Provinces*.

dit.

1689

King *William* puts out a Pro-  
clamation for the collecting of  
the Publick Revenue.

25.

15. 1672

He took the Oath before the  
States General as Captain Gene-  
ral.

dit.

1696

A Company of Villains sent  
from *France*, resolve to assassinate  
his Majesty in a narrow Lane  
near *Turnham-Green*, as he should  
come from Hunting; but by the  
good Providence of God, his  
Majesty did not go out this Day  
as he used to do.

26.

16.

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The

14 *The Royal Almanack.*

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	
27.	17. 1674	The Prince having considerably encreased his Army, obliges the French to abandon <i>Nimeguen, Zutphen, Arnhem, Till,</i> and the <i>Fort Schenck.</i>
28.	18. 1689	King <i>William</i> made a Speech to the Lords and Commons at <i>Westminster,</i> it being the first time that he appeared as King in the House of Lords.
29. <i>March.</i>	19.	
1.	20.	
2.	21.	He sent back part of the Dutch Forces for <i>Holland.</i>
3.	22. 1689	King <i>William</i> issues out a Proclamation, ordering the Irish Rebels to lay down their Arms by <i>April</i> next following.
<i>dis.</i>	1696	The King having notice of the Design of the Conspirators against his Sacred Person, forbears to go a Hunting. They had resolved to murder his Majesty in a narrow Lane at <i>Turnham-Green,</i> and were commanded by <i>Sir George Barclay,</i> sent over by King <i>James</i> and the French King for that Villanous Design.
4.	23. 1689	The King gives his Royal Assent to the Bill to declare the Convention a Parliament, and for the Sitting of the same.

Several

Roman  
Account.  
4.

English  
Account.  
23. 1695

Several Warrants are issued out for apprehending a great many Villains, who had conspired to assassinate the King the 15th Instant, and afterwards the 22d. About eleven of them were seized in the Morning, and brought to the Horse Guard.

dit.

An Express arrived from the Duke of Wirtemberg, and brought Advice, that the French had a great number of Transport Ships at Calais, with 14000 Men ready to go on Board, and that King James was arrived at Calais on the 2d of March New Style, or the 21st Febr. Old Style, and that they expected there a great Blow in England. His Highness acquainted his Majesty that he had caused thereupon several Battalions to draw near Ostend, to be ready to go on Board upon any Occasion; and that the French gave out that He was very ill, some others dead, and others that he had been kill'd a hunting. A great Council was held at Kensington, where it was resolved that Admiral Russel should immediately go on Board the Fleet, the Earl of Romney to Dover, and raise the Militia, and the Earl of Dorset in Suffolk.

Roman  
Account.

5.

English  
Account.

24. 1694

An Express arrives from the Elector of Bavaria with the Confirmation of the great Preparations the French were making at Calais, and that King James was there.

dit.

The King goes to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for up, his Majesty acquainted his Parliament with the Danger his Person had been nearly exposed to, as well as the Kingdom; that there was a Design of Assassinating his Person, and at the same time the Enemies were to make an Invasion into this Kingdom. That he had given all necessary Orders to disappoint their Design, and recommended to them the Care of the Kingdom, and the Dispatching the Publick Business before them.

Both Houses resolved upon a very Loyal Address, which was presented the same Day to the King at Kensington; wherein they congratulate his Majesty's Preservation, desire him to take a greater Care of his Person, and assure him of their Zeal and Affection, and that they will dispatch all Business before them.

The



# The Royal Almanack.

17

Roman  
Account.  
dit.

English  
Account.

1696

The same Day was published a Proclamation for apprehending *James Duke of Berwick*, *Sir George Barclay*, and many other Conspirators; His Majesty having received Information upon Oath, that the Persons above-named, have with divers other traiterous Persons, entred into a horrid and detestable Conspiracy to assassinate and murder his Person; and his Majesty promises a thousand Pounds Reward for each of them.

6.

25. 1696

The Commons enter into an Association for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person; wherein they declare, That in case the King come to die by a violent Death, which God forbid, they will revenge his Death upon all his Enemies both Foreign and Domestick. The said Association was subscribed the same Day by the greatest part of the Members.

Admiral *Ruffel* goes on Board the Fleet in the Downs, to sail towards *Calais*.

7.

26. 1679

The Prince makes a Defensive and Offensive League between the States General, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

C 3

Admi-

Roman Account.	English Account.	
8.	27. 1696	Admiral <i>Ruffel</i> sailed from the Downs for <i>Calais</i> , with the Fleet under his Command.
9.	28. 1673	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> having drawn his Army from their Winter-quarters, forces the French to quit <i>Wexel</i> , and other Places in the Country of <i>Cleves</i> .
dit.	1696	Admiral <i>Ruffel</i> appears off of <i>Gravelin</i> , the <i>Ld. Berkeley</i> before <i>Calais</i> , and Sir <i>Cloudesly Shovel</i> off of <i>Bullogn</i> ; which put the French into such a Consternation, that they began to raise Batteries to prevent the Burning of the Transport Ships they had there to carry their Forces into <i>England</i> , upon the Signal of the Assassination of King <i>William</i> .
10.	29. 1696	Several of the Conspirators were seized, and committed to <i>March. Newgate</i> .
11.	1. 1654	A Medal was coined in <i>Holland</i> , on the Reverse whereof was represented the young Prince of <i>Orange</i> in Roman Habits, with a Crown of Lawrel, and a Staff of General in his Hand, standing before the Statue of <i>Pallas</i> in Arms, with a Lance and a Shield; having her Eyes fix'd on the Prince, and shewing him a Sun, in the middle of which appears the Name

# The Royal Almanack.

19

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

of *Jibovah* in Hebrew; and round about the Medal are these Words, as the *Motto* of the Prince, *Fear God*.

12.

2. 1696

The French fearing the Burning of 13 Men of War of theirs that were come out of *Dunkirk*, and lay off of that Place among the Sands, struck down their Masts and Yards, and take out their Guns to hale them into the Harbour.

13.

3. 1656

The Prince of *Orange* goes to *Leiden*, and remains some Years in that University, where he discover'd his great Genius, and made an extraordinary Progress in Learning.

14.

4. 1685

The King sends a Message to the Commons to recommend to them the care of *Ireland*, the Fleet, and of reimbursing the Dutch; and acquaint them, that his Majesty being sensible that the Tax, called *Heart-Money*, which was given to the Crown in King *Charles* the Second's Reign, was very grievous to his Subjects, he consented to the Regulation of it, or to the Taking of the same wholly away.

15.

5. 1657

The Picture of the young Prince of *Orange* being shewn to *Oliver Cromwel*, it was observed

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	
15.	5. 1689	Served that the very Sight of it made him tremble. The Commons present an Address to the King to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, and thank his Majesty for his Tenderness for his People, in offering to part with the Revenue of the Hearth-Money.
<i>dit.</i>	1695	The Funeral of the late Queen <i>Mary</i> of blessed Memory, was solemnized this Day with great Magnificence.
16.	6. 1696	The Earl of <i>Arbont</i> and Lieutenant General <i>Coburns</i> , having drawn together a Body of Troops, came before <i>Givet</i> , and bombarded the Town, and the Magazines the French had gathered there, which they destroyed, and afterwards retired without any Loss. The Garison of <i>Dinant</i> durst not come out, and contented themselves to fire with their Cannon upon our Men. There were in the Magazine 4000 Rations of Forage.
17.	7. 1696	The Parliament having past a Bill for empowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as he shall find cause to suspect are conspiring against his Royal Person and Government, his Majesty came

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman Account.	English Account.	
		to the House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent to the same, and several other Acts.
18.	8. 1660	Charles II. King of England, being attended in Holland by the Deputies of the States, he told them how much concerned he was for the Princess of Orange his Sister, and the Prince of Orange.
dit,	1672	The States General appoint 4000 Men for the Guard of the Prince, which were called the Troops of the Household of the Prince of Orange.
19.	9. 1660	King Charles II. went to the Assembly of the States General, and brought with him the young Prince, whom he recommended to their Lordships.
20.	10. 1673	The Prince goes for Zealand to conclude a Treaty of an Offensive and Defensive League with Spain, which was to last till all the Towns taken by the French from the Dutch and the Spaniards, should be restored to their Owners.
21.	11. 1696	Robert Charneck, Edward King, and Thomas Keys, were this Day brought to their Trial at the Old Bailey for High Treason, in conspiring and endeavouring to assassinate and murder

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

murder his Majesty King William.

The Evidence against them was full and clear; and it was clearly proved that they had listed Men, provided Horses and Arms for that Purpose, and had taken a View of the Ground where that bloody Tragedy was to be acted. The Evidence deposed farther, That Sir George Barclay, one of the Conspirators, had brought a Commission from France, written with King James's own Hand, to levy War upon the Person of the Prince of Orange.

22.

12. 1696

The King issues out a Proclamation for a Publick Thanksgiving to the Almighty for the Discovery of the Conspiracy.

23.

13.

24.

14 1689

This Day the Convention of Scotland met, and chose Duke Hamilton for their President. They immediately summoned the Duke of Gordon to surrender the Castle of Edinburgh, who demanded some time to consider of it. Then they read King William's Letter, and appointed a Committee to draw up an Answer. A Letter from the late King James was brought to the Assembly; but before they would read it, it was unanimously

Roman  
Account.

25.

26.

27.

# The Royal Almanack

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

nimously voted, that they would continue sitting till the Government, Religion, Laws and Liberties, were settled and established. They read afterwards King *James's* Letter; which was so displeasing to them, that they committed the Gentleman who brought it to the Custody of a Messenger at Arms.

25.

15. 1689

The Duke of *Gourdon* refusing to surrender the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the Convention sent the Heralds with the usual Formalities, to command him to deliver the same, and upon his Refusal he was proclaimed Rebel and Traitor.

26.

16. 1691

The French having invested *Mons* on the 15th Instant, his Majesty King *William* having sent Prince *Waldeck* before to assemble the Confederate Army at *Brussels*, set out from the *Hague*, after having taken his Leave of the States General, followed by the Duke of *Zell*, General *Chauvet*, and many other Princes.

27.

1689

King *William* and Queen *Mary* were proclaimed in the Island of *Jersey*.

27.

17. 1673

The Prince of *Orange* gave Audience to the Ambassadors of the Emperor and the King of *Spain*,

# The Royal Almanack,

24

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Spain, and sent in his Name the  
Sieur de Odyck to the Congress  
at Cologne, and opposes the Su-  
spension of Arms that was de-  
manded, because an Express he  
had sent to the Elector of Bran-  
denburgh was not yet returned.

27.

17. 1689

The Convention of Scotland  
publishes a Proclamation, requi-  
ring all Persons from the Age of  
16 to 60, to be in a Readiness  
to take Arms, when they shall  
think fit to give farther Di-  
rections.

They approved what the No-  
bility and Gentry had done in  
praying King William to take up-  
on him the Government of their  
Kingdom. They ordered some  
Arms and Gun-powder to be  
sent with all speed into Ireland  
for the Assistance of the Pro-  
testants of that Kingdom:

28.

18. 1696

This Day Robert Charnock, Ed-  
ward King, and Thomas Keys,  
condemned the 11th Instant for  
conspiring against his Majesty's  
Life, were drawn from New-  
gate to Tyburn in a Hurdle. They  
said nothing to the Spectators,  
but each of them delivered a  
Paper to the Sheriffs; wherein  
they own to have been con-  
cerned in the Assassination of  
King

R  
Acc

29.

30.

31.

dit.

April.  
1.



# The Royal Almanack.

25

*Roman Account.* *English Account.* King William; which *Chamock* called, to attack the Prince of Orange and his Guards. They were hang'd, and afterwards quartered, according to the Sentence past upon them.

29. 19. 1680 The Prince set out from the Hague to take a View of the Fortifications of *Boisleduc*, *Bergopzoom*, and other Frontier Places of *Brabant*.

30. 20. 1689 His Majesty King William appoints the Lords Lieutenants of the Counties of *England*, and fills all other Vacancies occasioned by the late Revolution.

31. 21. 1696 The King sent a Message to the House of Lords to acquaint them that he had received Information upon Oath, that the Earl of *Ailesbury* was concerned in the Conspiracy against his Government; and his Lordship was committed the same Day to the *Tower* for High Treason.

*dit.* 1689 The Forces sent by King William into *Scotland*, arrive at *Edinburgh*, under the Command of Major General *Mackay*.

*April.* 1. 22. 1691 The King arrives at *Vilvord*, and causes his Army to march towards *Hall*, in order to attempt to relieve the City of *Mons* besieged by the French.

D

The

Roman Account.	English Account.	
2.	23. 1675	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> falls sick of the small Pox; which caused a general Consternation through all the <i>United Netherlands</i> , and in most Courts of <i>Europe</i> .
dit.	1689	The Convention of the States of <i>Scotland</i> signed this Day a Letter to King <i>William</i> , and sent it by the Lord <i>Ross</i> ; wherein they return their hearty Thanks to his Majesty for the Danger he has exposed himself to for the Deliverance of their Kingdom. They desire also his Majesty to continue his Care and Protection, assuring that they will shortly fall upon such Resolutions, as may be acceptable to him, and secure their Religion, Laws, and Liberty.
dit.	1691	The King took a Review of the Confederate Forces near <i>Brussels</i> , and marched to <i>Hall</i> , having given fresh Orders for the Artillery to march with all speed.
dit.	1696	This Day Sir <i>John Friend</i> was brought to his Trial for High-Treason. The Matters charged against him were, That he had received and accepted a Commission from the late King <i>James</i> for raising a Regiment of Horse; that he had appointed several Officers

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Officers of his Regiment, had paid several Sums of Money for the raising and listring of Men, was present at several Meetings and Consultations with *Charnock* and others; where it was resolved to send *Charnock* to France to invite the late King *James* to invade this Kingdom with a Body of French Troops, and to join the late King *James* upon his Landing here, with 2000 Horse. That the said Sir *John Friend* knew of the said Invasion, and had made Preparations to join the French upon their Landing, and that he was acquainted with the Intended Assassination of his Majesty. All which being fully and clearly proved against him, he was found guilty of High Treason.

3.

24. 1674

The States General present the Prince with two Millions of Florins, in Consideration of the Liberty obtained for the Dutch by his Highness; from *Charles II.* for the Herring Fishery.

dit.

1696

Sir *William Parkins* was this Day tried at the Old Baily for High Treason, and was charged to have received and accepted a Commission from the late King *James* for raising a Regi-

D 2

ment

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ment of Horse; that he had raised a Troop, consisting of old Souldiers, and had several old Officers that would go Volunteers under him; was present at several Meetings and Consultations with *Charnock* and others; where it was agreed to send *Charnock* to *France* to invite King *James* to invade the Kingdom, &c. That he did own to have seen and read a Commission written with K. *James's* own Hand for Raising and Levying War on the Person of King *William*; that he was present at several Meetings and Consultations with Sir *George Barclay*, *Charnock* and others, for the Intended Assassination of his Majesty, consented thereto, and undertook to provide five Horses for that Design, and that a great quantity of Arms were found buried in his Orchard in *Warwick-shire*. The Evidence being very full and clear against him, he was found guilty of High-Treason, and received Sentence of Death.

4

25. 1693

The Right Honourable Sir *John Sommers* Knight, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

The

Roman Account.	English Account.	
4.	25. 1673	The Prince is obliged to take a Journey into Zealand, to compose the Divisions that were in that Province; which having ended to his Satisfaction, his Highness returns to the Hague, and takes a View in his way of Flushing, L'Ecluse, Bergapzoom, Ardenburg, Breda, and Boisleduc.
5.	26. 1689	The Convention of Scotland appoints a Committee of their Body, composed of 8 Lords, 8 Knights, and 8 Burgeses, to settle the Government.
		The Convention of Scotland ordered that the Militia of Horse and Foot of the whole Kingdom should be brought together, and disposed into convenient Places to secure the Peace of the Country.
dit.	1696	Four Conspirators against his Majesty's Person were this Day seized.
6.	27. 1689	The States of Scotland gave a Commission in their Name to Major General Mackay, to be Commander in chief of their Forces; and to let the World know, that they thought themselves the only Sovereigns of that Kingdom; and that King James had no manner of Right to the Crown, they ordered the Magistrates

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

strates of *Edinburgh* to take the Oath of Fidelity to the Convention, which was accordingly done in the Afternoon.

7.

28. 1677

The Prince of *Orange* knowing the Extremities the Town of *St. Omer* was reduced to, came to *Ipres*; where having joined his Army, it was resolved to march and relieve that Place.

8.

29. 1691

The French carrying on the Siege of *Mons* with great Vigor, his Majesty resolved to decamp from *Hall*, and endeavour to relieve it, tho his Artillery was not yet come up to his Camp; but just as the Army was breaking up, News came that the Place had capitulated. The French had only gained a Horn-work, and there still remained two Half-Moons for them to take before they could come to the Counterscarp of the Place; and in the Attack they had made the Day before upon one of the Half-Moons, they were repulsed with great Loss: but the Burgers being terrified by the French Bombs, and their Fears improved by the Influence of their Priests, whom the French had bribed, they sent some Deputies of their Body, with two Abbots,

# The Royal Almanack.

31

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Abbots, to the Governor, and pressed him to capitulate; and upon his Refusal, they sent a Drum of their own upon the Walls, and beat a Parley. Thus fell the important Place of *Mons* into the Hands of the French, by the Cowardice of its Inhabitants, and the Treachery and Knavery of the Priests. The French King having taken a View of the Town to see whether it was worth the Price he had given for it, returned to *Paris*.

9.

30. 1677

The Prince of *Orange* marches with his Army to the Relief of *St. Omer*; and having made a long March, came in sight of the Guards of the French Army.

dit.

1692

The Queen Dowager designing, with his Majesty's Pleasure, to retire into *Portugal*, parted this Day from *Somerset-House* for *Dover*; where her Majesty embarked for *Calais* to continue her Journey by Land.

10.

31. 1677

The Prince of *Orange* comes in sight of the French Army, which he found very advantageously posted near *Cassel*, having two Rivers and several Defiles before them. His Highness passed the first River, notwithstanding

Roman Account.	English Account.	
II.	April. L. 1677	standing the Opposition of the Enemies, and designed to pass the other; but the Night coming on, it was thought fit to defer it till the next Morning. His Highness attacks the French Army at <i>Cassel</i> ; which, besides the Advantage of this Post, was much superiour in Number: The Fight was very bloody and obstinate, but at last the Allies were over-powered by the Number of the French, and forced to retire. Tho the Prince was unfortunate in that Action, he gained a great Reputation; and his Enemies owned, that he had given all the Proofs of a great General. He charged several times at the head of the Battalions and Squadrons; and when he saw that it was impossible to force the French, he made a glorious Retreat, and more orderly than one would have expected.
12.	2. 1689	The Committee appointed by the States of <i>Scotland</i> for settling the Government, made this Day their Report to the Convention; which was agreed unto, and thereupon they passed the following Act: 'The States of the Kingdom of <i>Scotland</i> find



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

find and declare, that King  
James VII. being a professed  
Papist, did assume the Regal  
Power, and acted as King,  
without ever taking the Oath  
required by Law ; and has by  
the Advice of evil and wicked  
Counsellors, invaded the Fun-  
damental Constitution of this  
Kingdom, and altered it from  
a Legal and Limited Monar-  
chy, to an Arbitrary and De-  
spotick Power, and has go-  
verned the same to the Sub-  
version of the Protestant Reli-  
gion, and Violation of the  
Laws and Liberties of the  
Nation, inverting all the Ends  
of the Government ; whereby  
he has forefaulted the Right  
of the Crown, and the Throne  
is become vacant.

The Convention voted im-  
mediately after this, and orde-  
red that the said Committee for  
Settling the Government, should  
bring in an Act for Settling the  
Crown on their Majesties Wil-  
liam and Mary King and Queen  
of England ; and an Instrument  
of Government to be offered  
them, with the Crown, for the  
securing of the People from the  
Grievances which do affect them.

This

Roman  
Account.  
13.

English  
Account.  
3. 1696

This Day Mr. *Paul Foley* Speaker of the House of Commons, with the whole House, attended the King, and presented the following Association.

“ **W** Hereas there has been  
 “ a horrid and dete-  
 “ stable Conspiracy formed and  
 “ carried on by Papiſts, and  
 “ other wicked and traiterous  
 “ Persons, for Aſſaſſinating his  
 “ Maſteſty's Royal Perſon, in or-  
 “ der to encourage an Invaſion  
 “ from *France*, to ſubvert our  
 “ Religion, Laws, and Liberties;  
 “ We whoſe Names are here-  
 “ unto ſubſcribed, do heartily,  
 “ ſincerely and ſolemnly, pro-  
 “ feſs, teſtify and declare, that  
 “ His Preſent Maſteſty King *Wil-*  
 “ *liam* is *Rightful* and *Lawful*  
 “ King of theſe Realms: And  
 “ we do mutually promiſe and  
 “ engage to ſtand by, and aſſiſt  
 “ each other to the uttermoſt  
 “ of our Power, in the Support  
 “ and Defence of his Maſteſty's  
 “ moſt Sacred Perſon and Go-  
 “ vernment, againſt the late  
 “ King *James*, and all his Ad-  
 “ herents. And in caſe his Ma-  
 “ jeſty come to any violent or  
 “ untimely

Roman  
Account.

Engliſh  
Account.

“ untimely Death, (which God  
“ forbid) we do hereby fur-  
“ ther freely and unanimously  
“ oblige our ſelves to unite  
“ aſſociate, and ſtand by each  
“ other in revenging the ſame  
“ upon his Enemies, and their  
“ Adherents; and in ſuppor-  
“ ting and defending the Suc-  
“ ceſſion of the Crown, accord-  
“ ing to an Act of Parliament  
“ made in the Firſt Year of  
“ the Reign of King William and  
“ Queen Mary, intituled, *An*  
“ *Act declaring the Rights and*  
“ *Liberties of the Subject, and*  
“ *ſetting the Succeſſion of the*  
“ *Crown.*

Mr. Speaker made at the ſame time a Requeſt to his Ma-  
jeſty, that the ſaid Association,  
and all other Associations by the  
Commons of England, be lodged  
among the Records in the Tower,  
to remain as a perpetual Me-  
morial of their Loyalty and Af-  
fection to his Maſteſty. The King  
was pleaſed to return the fol-  
lowing Answer.

**I** Take this as a moſt convincing  
and moſt acceptable Evidence  
of your Affection; and as you have  
freely

Roman  
Account.

English freely Associated your Selves for  
Account. our Common Safety, I do heartily  
enter into the same Association, and  
will be always ready with you and  
the rest of my good Subjects, to  
venture my Life against all who  
shall endeavour to Subvert the Re-  
ligion, Laws, and Liberties of  
England.

Note; That the Lords entred  
into an Association two  
Days after the Commons,  
which is much the same as  
this, saving only, that their  
Lordships made not use of  
the word *Rightful*; but they  
declare that the late King  
*James*, the Pretended P.  
of *Wales*, nor any Body  
else, has any manner of  
Right to the Crown of, &c.

1696

1696

This Day Sir John Friend and  
Sir William Parkins, who were  
lately convicted for High Treas-  
on at the Old Baily, were, ac-  
cording to the Sentence pro-  
nounced against them, drawn on  
a Hurdle from Newgate to Ty-  
burn, and there hang'd and  
quarter'd. Each deliver'd a Pa-  
per to the Sheriffs, and owned  
the Crime they were condem-  
ned

R  
Acc

13.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

13.

3. 1695

ned for, as they had done two Days before to a Committee of the House of Commons, who went to *Newgate* to examine them. They were attended by three Jacobite Parsons, who were so impudent as to give a full Absolution at the Gallows to those Criminals, laying their Hands over their Heads, tho' they died impenitent of the horrid and hellish Crime they owned themselves guilty of.

The English Fleet having been several times forced back from the French Coasts by contrary Winds, returned this Day before *Calais* under the Command of Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*; who ordered Captain *Benbow* to bombard the Town, which he did, throwing about 400 Shells into the Town; which set it on Fire in three or four Places, and burnt several Ships in the Harbour. The Enemy made a great Fire upon our Men, and yet we had but 3 kill'd, and 8 wounded. Our Admiral intended to begin afresh the next Morning, but he was blown by a violent Storm into the *Downs*. This was done almost in sight of the late King

E

James;

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

James; who, since the Discovery of the Conspiracy against King William's Person Febr. 22. continued at *Boulogn* by Order of the French King, in order to make some People believe, that their Intended Invasion of *England* was not grounded upon the Assassination of his Majesty.

14.

4. 1675

The Prince of *Orange* being recovered of a dangerous Distemper, the States of *Holland* send their Deputies to congratulate his Highness upon the same, desire him to take a greater Care of his Person, and to give them Leave to appoint a Day of Thanksgiving for his Recovery.

15.

5. 1675

The Province of *Gulderland* desired his Highness, since he would not accept the Sovereignty of their Province, to take on him the Dignity of their Stadtholder and Governour, which they had likewise settled upon his Male Posterity for ever; which his Highness consented to.

16.

6. 1666

The States General of the *Seven United Provinces* take upon them the Guardianship of the young Prince of *Orange*, and made choice of six Noblemen to take care of his Education. This Pro-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Proceeding of the States was very acceptable to the People, who look upon the Princes of the Illustrious House of *Orange* as their Tutelar Angels.

17.

7 1696

This Day a special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* was opened in the King's Bench at *Westminster*; and the Jury being sworn, they found a Bill of Indictment of High Treason, against Major *Lowick*, Captain *Knightley*, Brigadier *Rookwood*, and *Cranburne*, for imagining and designing the Murder and Assassination of the King. After which the Grand Jury made a Presentment to the Court, that . . . *Collier*, *Shadrach Cook*, and . . . *Snett* Clerks, did take upon them to pronounce and give Absolution to *Sir Will. Parkins* and *Sir John Friend* at the time of their Execution at *Tyburn*, immediately before they had severally delivered a Paper to the Sheriff of *Middlesex*; wherein they have severally endeavour'd to justify the Treasons for which they were justly condemned and executed; and that they the said *Collier*, *Cook*, and *Snett*, have thereby countenanced the same Treasons for which the said Sir

E 2

*William*

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

William Parkins and Sir John Friend have been executed, to the great Incouragement of other Persons to commit the like Treasons, and to the Scandal of the Church of England, established by Law, and to the Disturbance of the Peace of the Kingdom; whereupon the Court ordered an Indictment to be preferr'd against them for the same.

28.

8. 1696

Shadrach Cook and William Snett Clerks, were this Day committed to Newgate for Suspicion of High Treason, and Treasonable Practises.

29.

1691

His Majesty was pleased to create the Duke of Zill Knight of the Garter, being then at the Hague; and as a Mark of particular Kindness, he put the Garter about his Leg with his own Royal Hand, the Duke of Norfolk assisting to buckle it.

29.

9. 1689

This Day the King came to the House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent to an Act for establishing the Coronation Oath, to another for Naturalization of the most Noble Prince George of Denmark, and settling his Precedence, and to another Act for Naturalizing Frederick Count of Schomberg.



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41

Roman Account.	English Account.	
19.	9. 1696	His Grace the Duke of Ormond was this Day, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and accordingly took his Place at the Board.
20.	10. 1689	The King was pleased to create his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark and Norway, Baron of Ockingham, Earl of Kendall, and Duke of Cumberland.
21.	11. 1689	This Day their Majesties William and Mary were crowned King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, in Westminster-Abbey, by the Lord Bishop of London; which Ceremony was performed with great Solemnity. The Medals of the Coronation had on the Face the Effigies of the King and Queen; and on the Reverse, Jupiter darting his Thunderbolt at Phaeton, with this Motto, <i>Ne totus absumatur Orbis</i> , To prevent the Ruin of the World, or rather of the Liberties of Europe.
dic.	1689	The Committee of the States of Scotland for settling the Government, having made their Report, and the Grievances and Instrument of Government being read, and distinctly considered,

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

dered, the whole States, except some few that were absent, with one Voice, declar'd King *William* and Queen *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*, in the same manner as was done in *England*; and immediately thereafter, the States, assisted by the Lord Provost, and the rest of the new Magistrates and Council of the City of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, and attended by *Lion* King at Arms, and the Heralds, Pursuivants and Trumpets, went from the Parliament House to the Cross, and there with great Solemnity, Splendor, Acclamations and Expressions of Joy, proclaimed their Majesties King and Queen of *Scotland*; the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Queensbury*, the Marquiss of *Arbuthnot* and the Marquiss of *Douglas*, and many other Peers being upon the Cross, with the Lord Provost, and the Magistrates. The Evening was concluded with Bonfires, &c.

21.

11. 1696

Seigniors *Soranzo* and *Venice* Ambassadors Extraordinary of the Republick of *Venice* to his Majesty King *William*, arrived *London*.

# The Royal Almanack.

43

Roman Account.	English Account.	
22.	12. 1689	The House of Commons walked from <i>Westminster</i> to the Banqueting House, where they attended their Majesties to congratulate them upon their Coronation.
dit.	1688	The Prince goes to meet the Elector of <i>Saxony</i> at <i>Loo</i> , to confer with him about his intended Expedition, and the Preparations the French were making to invade <i>Germany</i> .
23.	13. 1689	The Convention of <i>Scotland</i> having proclaimed and declared their Majesties <i>William</i> and <i>Mary</i> King and Queen of <i>Scotland</i> , a Proclamation was published this Day forbidding the Subjects of that Crown to presume to own or acknowledg the late King <i>James</i> the Seventh for their King, or obey, accept, or assist any Commissions that may be emitted from him, or any ways to correspond with him; forbidding likewise to presume upon their highest Peril, by Word, Writing, in Sermons, or any other manner of Way, to impugn or disown the Royal Authority of <i>William</i> and <i>Mary</i> King and Queen of <i>Scotland</i> .
24.	14. 1674	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> arrived this Day at <i>Utrecht</i> to compose some

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

some Difference in the Town; where he was received with all imaginable Respect, the Burg-  
hers appearing on that Occasion  
in Arms. His Highness thought  
fit to remove the old Magi-  
strates, and choose new ones;  
which was very acceptable to  
the Inhabitants, and ended all  
the Troubles of that City.

25.

15. 1689

Admiral *Herbert*, with the  
Fleet under his Command, ap-  
pears before *Kingsale*; where-  
upon Colonel *Mitchillicut* Gover-  
nor of the Place, prepared  
to retire, thinking that it was  
the French Fleet; which pur-  
suant to an Agreement between  
King *James* and the French King,  
was coming to take Possession of  
that Town.

26.

16. 1696

This Day being appointed for  
a General and Solemn Thank-  
giving to Almighty God for his  
great Goodness and Mercy in  
discovering and delivering his  
Majesty from the late Horrid  
and Barbarous Conspiracy of  
Papists and other Traiterous  
Persons, to Assassinate and Mur-  
der his Majesty's Sacred Per-  
son, and from an Invasion in-  
tended by the French upon this  
Kingdom; whereby not only  
the

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Destruction of his Majesty's Royal Person was plotted and intended, but also the total Subversion of the Government, and of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom: the same was religiously observed in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with great Marks of Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty and his Government; and at Night there were Illuminations, Bonfires, and other publick Rejoicings futable to the Occasion.

27.

17. 1696

The King constituted the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford* Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Devon*, and the Earl of *Radnor* Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cornwal*.

28.

18. 1689

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Principal Secretary of State, was this Day constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Worcester*.

dis

1690

Sir *Claudefly Shovel* in his Majesty's Ship the *Monk*, the *Monmouth* Yacht, and a Fireship, came to an Anchor in *Dublin*-Bay; and having discovered a Ship a Mile within the Bar, Sir *Claudefly Shovel* being on Board the *Monmouth*, went over the Bar,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Bar, with the Pinnace of the Man of War and a Ketch; whereupon the said Ship removed a Mile higher, and ran a-ground within a Musket-shot of a French Man of War of 12 Guns, and 2 or 3 English Ships that lay a-ground filled with Soldiers, who fired briskly at Sir *Claudefly*. However, the English attacked her, and after some Dispute, having observed that Sir *Claudefly* had made a Signal for a Fireship, the Enemy forsook their Ship, and got away in their Boats. The English got her off, but in their return one of their Boats run a-ground; whereupon the late King *James* with his Guards, and many People, came upon the Shore, but the English who stood in their Boats, made so vigorous a Defence, that the Irish durst not come near them. The Ship that was taken was called the *Pelican*, the biggest of two Scots Frigats the French had taken the Year before, and carried 20 Guns.

29.

19. 1689

The Earl of *Dundee* having absented himself from *Edinburgh* without Leave of the Convention, the States sent 200 Horse

Roman  
Account.

30.

May.  
1.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Horse after him, and ordered the Country People to seize him. The Duke of *Gourdon* persisting in his Resolution of holding *Edinburgh* Castle for the late King *James*, and Major General *Mackay* being ordered to besiege it, two Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were raised this Day against it. The States appoint also the Colonels of Six new Regiments raised in their Name.

30.

20. 1692

The Elector *Palatine* having remained two or three Days at *Loo* with his Majesty, went away this Day for *Dusseldorp*, assuring the King that he would give immediate Orders to his Troops to be in a Readiness to march whither, and when his Majesty should command.

May.

1.

21. 1696

This Day *Ambrose Rookwood*, and *Charles Cranburne*, having been indicted for High Treason, for Conspiring to Assassinate his Majesty, were brought to their Trials at the *King's Bench Bar*: Each of them had a Copy of their Indictment, and two Counsel to plead for them. The Evidence for the King was very clear and full, and it was plainly proved,

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

proved, that the late R. *James* employed several Persons to act under Sir *George Barelly* in the intended Assassination of his Majesty, and sent them over to *England* for that Purpose. The Prisoners had nothing material to say in their own Defence, and so the Jury found them guilty of High Treason.

2.

22. 1696

*Robert Lowick*, indicted for High Treason for Conspiring to Assassinate his Majesty, was this Day brought to his Trial at the *King's Bench Bar*; and the Matters charged against him being fully proved, the Jury found him guilty of High Treason: and he, *Rookwood* and *Cranborne*, condemned the Day before; had the Judgment pronounced against them, which is usual in Cases of High Treason.

dit.

1691

The King was pleased in Consideration of the many good and acceptable Services of *Mainhardt Count of Schomberg*, and the late Duke of *Schomberg* his Father, to create him Baron of *Mullingar*, Earl of *Bangor*, and Duke of *Leinster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

dit.

1673

The Prince of *Orange* set out from the *Hague* to view all the Towns



# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Towns and Portresses of Hol-  
Land.

2.

23. 1695

This Day came Advice that Captain *Killegrew* in the *Plymouth* and five other English Frigats being a cruising in the Channel of *Maltha*, met with two French Men of War, viz. the *Trident* of 64 Guns, and the *Contest* of 54; Captain *Killegrew* engag'd them alone for a considerable time, and being joined by another Frigate, obliged the French to surrender, and brought them to *Messina*.

4.

24. 1685

This Day the States of *Scotland* named the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery* of *Skilmerley*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, their Commissioners to go for *England* to offer the Crown of *Scotland* to their Majesties.

5.

25. 1685

Their Majesties taking into heir most serious Consideration the deplorable Condition of the French Protestants, issued out this Day the following Proclamation in their Behalf.

*William R.*

Whereas it has pleased God Almighty to deliver the Realm of *England*, and the Subjects thereof, from  
F the

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Persecution lately threatening them for their Religion, and from the Oppression and Destruction which the Subversion of their Laws, and the Arbitrary Exercise of Power and Dominion over them had very near introduced; We finding in our Subjects a true and just Sense thereof, and of the Miseries and Oppressions the French Protestants lie under: for their Relief, and to encourage them that shall be willing to transport themselves, their Families and Estates into this our Kingdom, We do hereby declare, that all French Protestants that shall seek their Refuge in, and transport themselves into this our Kingdom, shall not only have our Royal Protection for themselves, Families and Estates, within this our Realm, but we will also do our Endeavour in all reasonable Ways and Means so to support, aid, and assist them in their several and respective Trades and ways of Livelihood, as that their living and being in this Realm may be comfortable and easy to them.

The

# The Royal Almanack

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

The same Day was published another Proclamation, prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *France*.

dis.

1691

His Majesty was pleased to fill several vacant Bishopricks and other Ecclesiastical Dignities; and the Learned Dr. *John Tillotson*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*.

dis.

1694

This Day the King came to the House of Lords, and having given the Royal Assent to several Acts, made a gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, and prorogued them to the 18th of September.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, principal Secretary of State, was elected Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, and in the Evening was created Marquis and Duke of this Kingdom, by the Name and Style of Marquis of *Alton*, and Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

The same Day *John* Earl of *Malgrave* was created Marquis of *Normanby*, and *Henry Herbert*

E 2

of

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

of Ribbesford in the County of  
Worcester Esq; Baron Herbert of  
Cherbury in the County of Sal-  
top.

His Majesty was also pleased  
to appoint the Right Honourable  
Edward Russel Esq; Sir John  
Lenthall of Whitehaven, Henry  
Priestman, Robert Austen Esq;  
Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Roock,  
and Sir John Haubton, Commis-  
sioners for executing the Office  
of Lord High Admiral of Eng-  
land and Ireland, and of the Do-  
minions thereunto belonging.

6.

26. 1665

Monsieur Zuilychem, first Mi-  
nister of his Highness, having ap-  
pointed this Day to receive the  
Oath of Fidelity of the Inhabi-  
tants of the Principality of O-  
range, the Parliament and all  
other Magistrates attending, in  
the Moment they were reading  
a general Pardon of the Prince,  
a Crown was form'd in the Air,  
which sat upon the Chair of  
State, or Throne of the Prince.  
This wonderful Phenomenon  
was seen by above 8000 Per-  
sons both Protestants and Pa-  
pists. Monsieur Zuilychem was  
so surprized that he writ the  
following Verses the same Day.

Dum

Roman Account. English Account.

*Dum fiat Arausiaca confirmata  
Corona,  
Antiquam Populi lata Corona fi-  
dem :  
Non dubie Cælo placuit, quod  
utriusque Corona,  
Tertia de Cælo missa coronat opus.*

dit.

1689

This Day the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, presented an Address to the King in the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*, for declaring the War against the French King, which is worthy to be recorded to Posterity.

**W**E your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, most humbly lay before your Majesty our earnest Desire, that your Majesty would be pleased to take into your most serious Consideration the destructive Methods taken of late Years by the French King against the Trade, Quiet, and Interest of this your Kingdom, and particularly the present Invasion of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and support-

F 3 . . . ing

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

ing your Majesties rebellious Subjects there.

Not doubting in the least but that through your Majesty's Wisdom the Alliances already made with such as may hereafter be concluded on this occasion by your Majesty, may be effectual to reduce the French King to such a Condition, that it may not be in his Power hereafter to violate the Peace of *Christendom*, nor prejudice the Trade and Prosperity of this your Majesty's Kingdom.

To this end we most humbly beseech your Majesty to rest assured upon this our solemn and hearty Promise and Engagement, that when your Majesty shall think fit to enter into a War against the French King, we will give your Majesty such Assistance in a Parliamentary Way, as may enable your Majesty (under that Protection and Blessing God Almighty has always afforded you) to support and go through with the same.

To this kind Address the King returned the following Answer.

Roman Account. English Account.

I Receive this Address as a Mark of the Confidence you have in me, which I take very kindly, and shall endeavour by all my Actions to confirm you in it.

I assure you, that my own Ambition shall never be an Argument to incline me to engage in a War that may expose the Nation either to Danger or Expence.

But in the present case, I look upon the War so much already declared in effect by *France* against *England*, that it is not so properly an Act of Choice, as an inevitable Necessity in our own Defence. I shall only tell you, that as I have ventured my Life, and all that is dear to me, to rescue this Nation from what it suffer'd, I am ready still to do the same in order to the preserving it from all its Enemies: and as I doubt not of such an Assistance from you as shall be futable to your Advice to me to declare War against a powerful Enemy; so you may rely upon me, that no Part of that which you shall

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

shall give for the carrying it  
on with Success, shall be di-  
verted by me to any other  
Use.

dit.

1680

The States of Zealand, and  
the Merchants concerned in the  
Trade of the *East-Indies*, being in  
Dissension about the Choice of  
a Director of the Company, re-  
ferr'd the same to the Prince of  
*Orange*, to name to that Dig-  
nity whom his Highness should  
think fit.

7.

27. 1674

General *Rabenant* presented  
to his Highness seven Standards,  
and several Colours taken by  
the Dutch Forces in an Engage-  
ment with the Munsterians.

dit.

1676

His Highness and the Duke of  
*Villa Hermosa* march'd from *Mons*  
with the Dutch and Spanish  
Forces to oblige the French to  
raise the Siege of *Bouchain*, and  
came in sight of the French Ar-  
my near *Valenciennes*.

dit.

1696

The King came this Day to  
the House of Peers, and the  
Commons being sent for, his  
Majesty gave the Royal Assent  
to several Acts; and having  
made a Speech to both Houses,  
the Lord Keeper prorogued  
them to the 16th of *June* fol-  
lowing:



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

following: But that Speech relating to the Proceedings of the Parliament after the Conspiracy against his Majesty's Life, it is thought fit to insert it here, as a very extraordinary Piece.

*My Lords and Gentlemen;*

**Y**OU have shewn so great Concern for my Person, and Zeal for my Government, and have done so much for the Preservation of the one, and for the strengthening of the other, by the good Laws which have been made, and by the Supplies you have provided for the several Occasions of this Year, that the late Designs of our Enemies are, by the Blessing of God, like to have no other Effect than to let them see how firmly we are united, and to give me this Occasion to acknowledg your Kindness, and to assure you of *all the Returns* which a Prince can make to his People.

*My Lords and Gentlemen;*

The Necessity of Affairs requiring my Absence out of the Kingdom for some time, I do earnestly recommend to  
you,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

you; that in your several Stations you will be assisting to those whom I shall leave to administer the Government, and that you will be careful in preserving the publick Peace of the Kingdom.

1672

The French having besieged *Minden*, one of the Keys of *Amsterdam*, the Prince obliged them to raise the Siege, and to retire.

dit.

1696

This Day their Excellencies Signior *Soranzo* and Signior *Vesler*, Ambassadors extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice* to his Majesty, made their publick Entry, having been received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Radnor*, and Sir *Charles Cotterel* Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by six Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, and brought by Water in the King's Barge to the *Tower*: They were complimented at their Landing by the Lord *Lucas*, Governour of the same, and saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon, the Standard being display'd. From thence their Excellencies were conducted in his Majesty's Coach, fol-

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Roman  
Account

English  
Account

followed by eight Coaches of their own, and many others with six Horses apiece, to the Lady Portland's House in the Pall-mall, that was prepared for his Majesty's Entertainment of them, where they receiv'd the Compliment of *Wilcome* from the King by the Lord Guildford, and from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark by the Earl of Sandwich, and the Lord Fitzharding, Masters of their Horse. They had a very numerous Retinue with very rich Liveries.

9.

29. 1696

Robert Lowick, Ambrose Rookwood, and Charles Cranburn, lately convicted of High Treason, for conspiring to assassinate the King, were this Day executed at Tyburn. They owned the Crime they were condemned for.

10.

30. 1662

This Day was born that incomparable Princess the Lady Mary, Daughter to James D. of York, our late Renowned Queen.

dit.

1694

This Day his Majesty was pleased to create the Marquiss of Cathmarthen Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Bedford Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Devonshire Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Clare

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Clare Duke of Newcastle, and  
the Viscount Newport Earl of  
Bradford.

II.

May

I. 1689

Admiral Herbert having no-  
tice that the French Fleet was  
sailed towards Ireland, steered  
his Course that way, and sought  
them in Bantry-Bay; and tho  
the French had 28 Men of War,  
and 5 Fireships, and that the  
English had but 19, yet the  
French Admiral finding the  
Place too hot, stood further in-  
to the Bay, and left the Honour  
of the Day to the English.

dit.

1691

Maj. Wood having notice that  
the Rapparees were in great Bo-  
dies about Brittas in the Queen's  
Country in Ireland, he went out  
with 300 of my Lord George  
Hamilton's and Colonel Lloyd's  
Foot, and 50 of Colonel Byer-  
ly's Horse, with which he first  
killed near seventy Rapparees;  
and leaving part of his Men to  
secure several Passes, he went  
three Miles further, beyond a  
Place called the Taugher of Mala-  
bone, having with him one hun-  
dred and ten Foot, and thirty  
Horse; but instead of the Rap-  
parees, whom he only expect-  
ed, he discover'd about 800  
Men of the Irish Army divided  
into

Rom  
Acc

dit.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

into two Bodies : notwithstanding the great Inequality in number, he encountred them, and after several Charges put them to the rout, killing 150 on the Place, amongst whom were one Captain *Schalet*, and two Lieutenants. Major *John Fitzpatrick* who commanded the Party was taken Prisoner, with 17 Officers more, 6 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 2 Drummers, a Chirurgurgeon, and 80 private Sentinels. We lost in that brave Action but a Corporal and a Trooper, with 2 Foot Souldiers, and Lieutenant *Robinson* wounded.

dit.

1696 Signior *Soranzo* and *Venier*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the State of *Venice*, had their publick Audience of the King with the following Ceremonies. The Earl of *Denbigh*, and Sir *Charles Cottrell* Master of the Ceremonies, with 6 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, received them at the House where they were entertained by his Majesty's Appointment, and conducted in his Majesty's Coach, followed by their own and a great many other Coaches with 6 Horses apiece, and attended with a numerous Retinue, to

G the

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Audience of his Majesty in the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, with all the Ceremonies and Honours that are usual on the like Occasions. About nine at Night they took their Leaves privately of the King at Kensington; and his Majesty knighted Signior Soranzo, the eldest of the Ambassadors, as has been practised by his Majesty's Predecessors.

There was a great Council at Kensington, where the King declar'd his Intention of setting out the next Day for *Holland*, and that he had appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *John Summers* Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Devonshire* Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Earl of *Dorset* Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and the Lord *Godolphin* first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices of *England* for the Administration of the Government during his Majesty's Absence.

His

Roman  
Account.

12.

dit.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

His Majesty was pleased to create Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther* a Baron and Viscount of this Kingdom, by the Title of Baron of *Lowther*, and Viscount *Lonsdale*.

Sir *John Thompson* was created at the same time Baron of *Harversham* in the County of *Bucks*, and Sir *Thomas Littleton* was constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury.

12.

2. 1691

His Majesty being resolved to command the Confederate Army in Person this Summer, embarked this Day at *Harwich* for *Holland*, being attended by a Squadron of Men of War under the Command of Rear Admiral *Rook*, and the next Day landed at *Oranje Polder*.

dit.

1688

The Prince designing to fit out a Fleet for his Expedition into *England*, and the Consent of the Province of *Holland* being necessary for it, his Highness acquainted their Deputies with it, who unanimously consented thereunto, and told the Prince, that tho they did not see the necessity of such an Equipments in time of Peace, yet they were thoroughly satisfied, that his Highness would not put

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		the States to so great a Charge, unless it were absolutely necessary for their Safety.
dit.	1696	His Majesty left <i>Kensington</i> this Morning, intending to embark at <i>Margate</i> for <i>Holland</i> .
dit.	1692	Sir <i>George Treby</i> was sworn Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir <i>John Sumners</i> Attorney General.
13.	3. 1695	The King came to the House of Lords to give the Royal Assent to several Acts, and having made a gracious Speech to both Houses, the Lord Keeper prorogued them to the 18th of June.
		His Majesty declar'd in Council, the Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> , the Lord Keeper, the Earl of <i>Pembroke</i> , the Duke of <i>Devonshire</i> , the Duke of <i>Shrewsbury</i> , the Earl of <i>Dorset</i> , and the Lord <i>Godolphin</i> , Lords Justices of <i>England</i> , for the Administration of the Government during his Absence.
		The same Day his Majesty was pleased to constitute the Right Honourable Sir <i>William Trumball</i> , formerly Envoy extraordinary to the Court of <i>France</i> , and Ambassador to <i>Constantinople</i> , one of his Majesty's principal



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*Roman  
Account.*

*English  
Account.*

pal Secretaries of State, who accordingly took the usual Oaths in Council.

14.

4. 1692

Their Majesties Fleet being fitted up with an incredible Diligence by the Care and Application of Admiral *Russell*, the Men of War sailed this Day from the *Buoy of the Nore*, to join the Dutch in the *Downs*; and the same Day the Earl of *Portland* arriv'd from *Holland* with five Men of War and two Fireships, and brought an Account that the late King *James* had drawn a Body of Forces at the *Hogue* to make a Descent upon *England*, but that they were not embarked.

15.

5. 1692

The Kingdom being threatened with a powerful Invasion from abroad, the late K. *James*, with near 20000 Men being ready to embark at the *Hogue*, and Count *Tourville* being in the Channel with the French Fleet to protect them, the Queen put out a Proclamation, requiring the Attendance of both Houses of Parliament on the 24th of this Instant, and her Majesty ordered all the Forces of the Kingdom to be drawn together at *Petersfield* near *Portsmouth*,

G 3

under.

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

- under the Command of the Duke of *Leinster*. The Lords Lieutenants of the Counties bordering on the Sea received also Directions to raise the Militia, and all other imaginable Precautions were taken to prevent the Design of the Enemy. The King being then abroad with the greatest part of the Standing Forces, there appeared a great Consternation, but the Queen reviv'd the Spirits of the whole Nation by the great Courage and Prudence she expressed in that nice Juncture.
- dit. 1696 The King went on board the *Elizabeth* in *Margatt-Road*, and sailed for *Holland*.
16. 6. 1699 The King declared this Day, that he had thought fit to appoint *Henry* Lord *Capel* to be Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.
- dit. 1694 The King embarked this Day at *Margatt* for *Holland*, being attended by 8 Dutch Men of War.
17. 7. 1689 The House of Commons having desired his Majesty to take into Consideration the many Incroachments of *France* upon *Great Britain* and our Neighbours, and to declare War against the French King, assuring him

Roman  
Account.

*Roman  
Account.*

*English  
Account.*

him that the House would support him to carry on the same with Vigour, a Declaration of War was published this Day. And because the French have had the Impudence to say, that we declar'd War against them without any Cause, I think fit to transcribe the said Declaration.

*William R.*

‘ **I**T having pleased God Almighty to make us the happy Instruments of rescuing these Nations from great and imminent Dangers, and to place us upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, we think our selves obliged to endeavour, to the uttermost, to promote the Welfare of our People, which can never be effectually secured but by preventing the Miseries that threaten them from abroad.

‘ When we consider the many unjust Methods the French King has of late Years taken to gratify his Ambition, that he has not only invaded the Territories of the Emperor, and of the Empire, now in Amity with us, laying waste  
‘ whole

*Roman  
Account.**English  
Account.*

‘ whole Countries, and destroy-  
 ‘ ing the Inhabitants by his Ar-  
 ‘ mies, but declar’d War a-  
 ‘ gainst our Allies without any  
 ‘ Provocation, in manifest Vio-  
 ‘ lation of the Treaties con-  
 ‘ firm’d by the Guaranty of the  
 ‘ Crown of *England*; We can  
 ‘ do no less than join with our  
 ‘ Allies in opposing the Designs  
 ‘ of the French King, as the  
 ‘ *Disturber of the Peace*, and the  
 ‘ *Common Enemy* of the Christi-  
 ‘ an World.

‘ And besides the Obligations  
 ‘ we lay under by Treaties with  
 ‘ our Allies, which are a suffici-  
 ‘ ent Justification of us for ta-  
 ‘ king up Arms at this time,  
 ‘ since they have called upon us  
 ‘ so to do; the many Injuries  
 ‘ done to us and to our Sub-  
 ‘ jects, without any Reparation,  
 ‘ by the French King, are such  
 ‘ that (however of late Years  
 ‘ they were not taken notice of  
 ‘ for Reasons well known to the  
 ‘ World, nevertheless) We will  
 ‘ not pass them over without a  
 ‘ publick and just Resentment  
 ‘ of such Outrages.

‘ It is not long since the  
 ‘ French took Licences from  
 ‘ the English Governour of

‘ *New**Rom  
Account*

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Newfound-land to fish in the  
Seas upon that Coast, and  
paid a Tribute for such Li-  
cences, as an Acknowledg-  
ment of the sole Right of the  
Crown of England to that  
Island; and yet of late the  
Incroachments of the French  
upon our said Island, and our  
Subjects Trade and Fishery,  
have been more like the Inva-  
sions of an Enemy, than be-  
coming Friends, who enjoyed  
the Advanrages of that Trade  
only by Permission.

But that the French King  
should invade our *Charibbee*  
*Islands*, and possess himself of  
our Territories of the Pro-  
vince of *New-york* and of *Hud-*  
*sons-Bay*, in a hostile man-  
ner seizing our Forts, burn-  
ing our Subjects Houses, and  
enriching his People with the  
Spoil of their Goods and Mer-  
chandises, detaining some of  
our Subjects under the Hard-  
ship of Imprisonment, cau-  
sing others to be inhumanely  
kill'd, and driving the rest to  
Sea in a small Vessel, without  
Food and Necessaries to sup-  
port them, are Actions not  
becoming even an Enemy;  
and

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

and yet he was so far from  
declaring himself so, that at  
that very time he was nego-  
tiating here in *England*, by his  
Ministers, a Treaty of Neu-  
trality and good Correspon-  
dence in *America*.

The Proceedings of the  
French King against our Sub-  
jects in *Europe* are so notori-  
ous, that we shall not need to  
enlarge upon them; his coun-  
tenancing the Seizure of Eng-  
lish Ships by French Priva-  
teers, forbidding the Impor-  
tation of great part of the  
Product and Manufactures of  
our Kingdom, and imposing  
exorbitant Customs upon the  
rest, notwithstanding the great  
Advantages he and the French  
Nation reap by their Com-  
merce with *England*, are suffi-  
cient Evidences of his De-  
signs to destroy the Trade,  
and consequently to ruin the  
Navigation, upon which the  
Wealth and Safety of this Na-  
tion very much depend.

The Right of the Flag inhe-  
rent in the Crown of *England*,  
has been disputed by his Or-  
ders, in violation of our So-  
veraignty of the *Narrow Seas*;  
which

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

“ which in all Ages has been as-  
“ serted by our Predecessors,  
“ and we are resolved to main-  
“ tain for the Honour of our  
“ Crown, and of the English  
“ Nation.

“ But that which most nearly  
“ touches us, is his unchristian  
“ Persecution of many of our  
“ English Protestant Subjects in  
“ *France*, for Matters of Religi-  
“ on, contrary to the Law of  
“ Nations, and express Trea-  
“ ties, forcing them to abjure  
“ their Religion by strange and  
“ unusual Cruelties, and impri-  
“ soning some of the Masters  
“ and Seamen of our Merchant-  
“ Ships, and condemning others  
“ to the Gallies, upon pretence  
“ of having on board either  
“ some of his own miserable  
“ Protestant Subjects, or their  
“ Effects. And lastly, as he has  
“ for some Years last past, en-  
“ deavoured by Insinuations and  
“ Promises of Assistance, to  
“ overthrow the Government of  
“ *England*; so now by open and  
“ violent Methods, and the actu-  
“ al Invasion of our Kingdom of  
“ *Ireland*, in Support of our  
“ Subjects in Arms, and in Re-  
“ bellion against us, he is pro-  
“ moting

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

‘moting the utter Extirpation  
of our good and loyal Subjects  
in that our Kingdom.

‘Being therefore thus ne-  
cessitated to take up Arms,  
and relying on the Help of  
‘Almighty God in our just Un-  
dertaking, we have thought  
fit to declare, and do here-  
by declare War against the  
French King; and that we  
will, in conjunction with our  
Allies, vigorously prosecute  
the same by Sea and Land,  
(since he has so unrighteously  
begun it) being assured of the  
hearty Concurrence and Assi-  
stance of our Subjects in Sup-  
port of so good a Cause:  
Hereby willing and requiring  
our General of our Forces,  
our Commissioners for exe-  
cuting the Office of High-Ad-  
miral, our Lieutenants of our  
several Counties, Governours  
of our Forts and Garisons,  
and all other Officers and  
Souldiers under them, to do  
and execute all Acts of Hosti-  
lity in the prosecution of this  
War against the French King,  
his Vassals and Subjects, and  
to oppose their Attempts;  
willing and requiring all our  
‘Sub-

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dit.



# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman Account. English Account.

Subjects to take notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said French King or his Subjects; and because there are remaining in our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of the French King, We do declare and give our Royal Word, that all such of the French Nation as shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, and not correspond with our Enemies, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates, and free from all Molestation and Trouble of any kind. Given at *Hamp: on Court*, May the 7th, 1689.

dir.

1694

The King landed at the *Hook* of *Holland* over against the *Brill*, having left his Convoy several Leagues at Sea.

18.

8. 1694

Their Majesties created the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Viscount *Sydney*, (Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Master General of the Ordnance) an Earl of this Kingdom, by the Name and Stile of Earl of *Ramsey* in the County of *Kent*.

dir.

1696

The King being arrived at the *Hague* the Night before, went

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Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

to the Assembly of the States of Holland, and afterwards to that of the States General, and made a short Speech in each of them. His Majesty was the same Day complimented by the States upon his safe Arrival, by the Council of State, and the Colleges of the Admiralty and foreign Ambassadors.

dit.

1692

Admiral Russell, with his Majesty's Fleet, passed this Morning through the Downs, and being joined by Admiral Allwoud, sailed to the Westward in quest of Count Tourville.

dit.

1695

William de Nassau, Seigneur de Zuilstein, was created Baron of Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge, and Earl of Rochefort.

The same Day the Lord Gray of Wark was created Viscount Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville.

19.

9. 1691

Dr. Sharp Dean of Canterbury was this day nominated Archbishop of York.

dit.

1689

A Proclamation was published, at the Request of the House of Commons, commanding all Papists to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten Miles adjacent.

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20.

dit.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
dit.	1692	A Proclamation came out for apprehending the Earl of <i>Staffdale</i> , the Earl of <i>Litchfield</i> , the Lord <i>Griffin</i> , the Earl of <i>Newburgh</i> , the Earl of <i>Middleton</i> , the Earl of <i>Dunmore</i> , and a great many disaffected Persons for conspiring to subvert the Government.
dit.	1695	The Duke of <i>Schomberg</i> , the Earl of <i>Tankerville</i> , and <i>Perigrine Bertie</i> Esq; were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.
20.	10. 1692	This Day the Trained-Bands of the City of <i>London</i> consisting of 6 Regiments, making about 10000 Men, were drawn up in <i>Hyde-park</i> , under the Command of the Lord Mayor, and received by the Queen, who was extremely satisfied with the good Order they appeared in, and of the great Zeal and Readiness which they expressed for their Majesties Service, and their own Security against the Designs of the French, who then threatened the Kingdom with a Descent, their Fleet having appeared this Day off of <i>Dartmouth</i> .
dit.	1694	The Earl of <i>Stamford</i> , and <i>Charles Mountague</i> Esq; one of the

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

the Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, were sworn this Day of their Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

21.

11. 1689

This Day being appointed for the publick Reception of the Commissioners, viz. the Earl of Argyll, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmurly, and Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, younger; who were sent by the Meeting of the States of Scotland with an Offer of the Crown of that Kingdom to their Majesties; they accordingly at three of the Clock met at the Council-Chamber, and from thence were conducted by Sir Charles Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies, attended by most of the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, who reside in and about London, to the Banqueting-House, where the King and Queen came, attended by many Persons of Quality, the Sword being carried before them by the Lord Cardross. Their Majesties being placed on the Throne under a rich Canopy, the Commissioners presented a Letter from the States to his Majesty; then the Instrument of the Government:

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ment: Thirdly, a Paper, containing the Grievances which they desired might be redressed. And lastly, an Address to his Majesty, for turning the Meeting of the said Estates into a Parliament. All which being signed by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, as President of the Meeting, and read to their Majesties, the King return'd to the Commissioners the following Answer.

WHEN I engaged in this Undertaking, I had a particular Regard and Consideration for Scotland, and therefore I did emit a Declaration in relation to that as well as to this Kingdom, which I intend to make good and effectual to them. I take it very kindly that Scotland has expressed so much Confidence in, and Affection to me; they shall find me willing to assist them in every thing that concerns the Weal and Interest of that Kingdom, by making what Laws shall be necessary for the Security of their Religion, Property and Liberty, and to ease them of what

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Roman  
Account.English  
Account.may be justly grievous to  
them.Roman  
Account.

After which the Coronation-Oath was tender'd to their Majesties, which the Earl of Argyll spoke word by word, and the King and Queen repeated it after, holding their right Hands up, after the manner of taking Oaths in *Scotland*: but when the Earl came to this part of the said Oath, *And we shall be careful to root out all Hereticks and Enemies of the true Worship of God, that shall be convicted by the true Kirk of God, of the aforesaid Crimes, out of our Lands and Empire of Scotland*; the King declared that he did not mean by these Words that he was under any Obligation to become a Persecutor. To which the Commissioners, being authorized by the *Scates of Scotland*, made answer, That neither the Meaning of the Oath, or the Law of *Scotland*, did import it, since by the said Law no Man was to be persecuted for his private Opinion, and that even obstinate and convicted Hereticks were only to be denounced Rebels or out-law'd, whereby their moveable Estates were con-

22.

23.

Roman Account.	English Account.	confiscated. Whereupon the King declared again, that he took the Oath in that Sense, and called for Witnesses, the Commissioners and others present: and then their Majesties signed the Coronation-Oath; and the Commissioners and several of the Scottish Nobility were admitted to kiss their Majesties Hands.
22.	12. 1685	His Majesty's Ship the <i>Non-such</i> , of 36 Guns, commanded by Captain <i>Roomcoyle</i> , ingaged this Day off of <i>Guernsey</i> two French Men of War, one of 30 Guns, 120 Men, and the other of 16 Guns, 6 Pattereroes, and 120 Men. The Fight lasted above three Hours, and the English Captain was kill'd, but <i>Robert Sincok</i> the Boatswain having taken upon him the Command of the Ship, there being no Lieutenant on board, continued the Engagement with such Bravery, that the two French Men of War were taken and brought into <i>Plymouth</i> .
23.	13. 1696	This Day <i>Peter Cook</i> Esq; Son to Sir <i>Miles Cook</i> , was tried at the <i>Old Baily</i> for conspiring with <i>Sir William Parkins</i> , <i>Sir John Friend</i> , <i>Charnock</i> , the Earl of <i>Ailesbury</i> ,

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

*Aylesbury*, and several other Traitors, the Subversion of the Government by a French Army. It was fully proved, that he was at the Meeting wherein it was resolved to send *Charnock* into *France*, to propose the sending over of an Army, and resolved to join them at their Landing: whereupon the Jury found him guilty; and he receiv'd Sentence of Death, as the Law directs in such Cases.

dit.

1693

The King set sail from the Buoy of the Nore for *Holland*, attended by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Rook*.

dit.

24.

14. 1690

The Garison of *Charlemont* consisting of about 800 Men, having capitulated the 12th Instant, marched out this Day in the Presence of the Duke of *Schomberg*.

The same Day Colonel *Woollsey* took a strong Castle called *Ballingargy*, with the Loss of 47 Men, and 43 wounded.

dit.

1695

The King landed at *Oranje Polder*, and arrived at the *Hague*, where he was received with great Acclamations of Joy.

25.

15. 1689

This Day the King went on board the *Elizabeth* at *Portsmouth*,

English  
Account.



English  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

mouth, where he was most splendidly entertained at Dinner by Admiral *Herbert*. His Majesty was pleased to declare then his Royal Intention of confirming the Title and Dignity of an Earl of this Kingdom upon the said Admiral, and knighted Capt. *John Albby* and *Cloudesly Shovel* : and to incourage the Seamen, his Majesty was pleased to bestow upon such of them who were in the late Engagement with the French at *Bantry-Bay*, a Donative of 10 Shillings a Man.

1692.

1692

The Fleet riding at *St. Helens*, waiting only for a favourable Wind to go in quest of the French, Admiral *Rassell* acquainted the Flag-Officers and others, that he had received a Letter from the Queen, wherein her Majesty was pleased to tell him, that she was informed that there was a false and malicious Report spread abroad, that some of the Officers of the Fleet were disaffected, and that she had ordered the Discharge of many of them from their Employments; but that she was satisfied that this Report was raised by the Enemies of the Government; and that she reposed

Roman  
Account.English  
Account

posed so entire a Confidence in their Fidelity and Zeal, that she was resolved not to displace any one of them. Whereupon they made a very Loyal Address, which was immediately sent up, and presented to the Queen by the Lords of the Admiralty.

26.

16. 1689

This Day the King was pleased to create *Frederick Count de Schomberg* (late *Mareschal of France*) General of his Majesty's Forces, Master General of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Council, a Baron, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of the Kingdom of *England*, by the Name and Title of *Baron Tryu*, Earl of *Brentford*, Marquis of *Harwich*, and Duke of *Schomberg*.

dit.

1692

A Proclamation was published this Day, declaring that the Parliament which was to sit the 24<sup>th</sup> Instant, shall be further prorogued to the 14<sup>th</sup> of *June*, their Sitting being not judged necessary, because of our Fleet being then at Sea in a condition to oppose the designed Descent of the French.

At the same time a Declaration of the late King *James* was dispersed both in *London* and the

Coun-

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Account

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27.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Country, containing a great many fair Promises, and a general Pardon to his former Subjects, some few excepted, and amongst others the poor Fisherman *Hunt* of *Feverham*, who there stopp'd King *James* when he was going for *France*, 1688.

dis.

1695

This Day the Parliament of *Scotland* signed an Address of Condolence to the King upon the Death of that incomparable Princess the late Queen *Mary*; a Loss, as they express it, that can never be too much nor too long lamented.

27.

17. 1692

Admiral *Russell* sailed this Morning from *St. Helens* with the English and Dutch Fleet under his Command, in order to fight the French Fleet commanded by Count *Tourville*, which had been for some Days in the Channel.

The King having Advice that the French King had caused *Namur* to be invested the 25th in the Morning, and the Mareschal *de Luxembourg* was posted at *Gemblours* to cover the Siege; His Majesty decamped from *Dijgen* with the Confederate Army, and marched towards *Lo-uais* to endeavour to relieve the Place.

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Roman Account.	English Account.	
28.	18. 1658	A Painter who pretended to Prophecy, drew the Prince of Orange's Picture with 3 Crowns upon his Head. The Picture is still to be seen at the <i>Hague</i> .
dit.	1689	A Proclamation was published this Day for prohibiting the Importation or retailing of any Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of <i>France</i> .
29.	19. 1692	About three in the Morning the Scouts of the English and Dutch Fleet commanded by Admiral <i>Russell</i> , made the Signal that they discovered the Enemy about 7 Leagues off <i>Cape Barfleur</i> . The French who had the Weather-gage bore down to the Allies, and engaged at some Distance about 11 a Clock. The Fight continued till half an Hour past five in the Evening; the <i>Britannia</i> , on board which was Admiral <i>Russel</i> , and the <i>Royal Sun</i> , the Admiral of <i>France</i> , being then within less than Musquet-shot distance. The French finding the Place too hot, towed away with all their Boats, and the English and Dutch after them. About 6 there was a fresh Engagement between the Blew Squadron and the French which lasted not long. It was calm

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# The Royal Almanack. 85

Roman Account. English Account.

calm all the Night, and the French took the Opportunity of a great Fog to row away their Ships, and run away. Three French Ships blew up in the Engagement.

30. 20. 1692 The English and Dutch Fleet got fight again of the French Fleet, but they could never come up with them nearer than a League, and all were forced to come to an Anchor.

dit. 1690 The King came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for the Exercise of the Government by the Queen during his Majesty's Absence; and to another for reversing the Judgment in a *Quo-warranto* against the City of London, and for restoring the said City to its ancient Rights and Privileges.

dit. 1696 Alexander Knightley, one of the Conspirators against his Majesty's Person, was brought to the King's Bench Bar at Westminster, in order to be tried for that horrid Crime; but the Prisoner delivered a Paper to the Court, owning that he had been concerned both in the Design of assassinating the King, and in the intended Invasion of the French,

I and

Roman	English	and begg'd the Court to inter-
Account.	Account.	cede with the King for a Par-
		don.

31.

21. 1692

A Conspiracy against the King's Person was discovered in *Flanders*. That Design was carried on by one *Chevalier de Grandval*, a Captain of Dragoons in the French Service; and one *Dumont* a Walloon, who had last Year agreed together to kill the King, and for that purpose went to *Loo* while his Majesty was there, but not meeting with an opportunity they return'd to *Paris*. They were again set on foot by the greatest Men in the Court of *France*, as the *Marquiss de Barbezieux*, &c. and encouraged by King *James*, and the French King himself: and so they came again into *Flanders* to put in execution that devilish Design; and the better to succeed, they engaged one *Leefdale* a Gentleman near *Bosleduc*, hoping to remain in those Parts undiscovered; but the Providence of God brought that execrable Conspiracy to Light, and *Grandval* was apprehended. The French King thought then to enslave *Europe*, and to cut off with one stroke all

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June.  
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

all the Hopes they had to pre-  
serve their Liberties: for he  
was ready in *Flanders* upon the  
Death of his Majesty to invade  
the *Netherlands*, and King *James*  
expected at the *Hogue* that fatal  
Blow to make a Descent in  
*England*.

dis.

Admiral *Russel* and Admiral  
*Allmonde* continued this Day to  
chase the scatter'd French Ships,  
whereof some run into the Race  
of *Aldernay*, others run a-shore  
at *La Hogue*, and the Admiral  
with two others, and two Fri-  
gates in the Bay of *Cherburg*.

June.

1.

22. 1692

Vice Admiral *De La Val* ha-  
ving the Day before followed  
the French Admiral and some  
other Men of War into *Cher-  
burg-Bay*, ordered this Morning  
three Fireships to burn them,  
and went himself in his Barge  
with all the Boats of his Ships  
to protect the Fireships, be-  
cause there was not Water e-  
nough for the Men of War.  
The French defended their  
Ships for some time, but at last  
were forced to leave them.  
One of our Fireships command-  
ed by Captain *Heath* burnt the  
*Royal Sun*, Captain *Greenway*  
burnt the *Conquerant*, and the

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Account.

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Account.

*Admirable* was burnt by our Boats. We took a great many Prisoners in that Action, and lost but very few Men. The *Royal Sun* Admiral of the French Fleet carried 104 Guns, and was one of the richest Ships that ever was built; insomuch that the French said that she was amongst the other Ships what the Sun is amongst the other Planets. The *Conquerant* and the *Admirable* were the seconds to the Admiral, the first carrying 80 Guns, and the last 102, two Frigats, and three Ships of lesser Rank were burnt at the same time.

2.

3. 1692

Admiral *Ruffel* having penn'd up in the Bay of *La Hogue* 15 French Ships, sent this Afternoon Vice-Admiral *Rook* with several light Frigats and Fire-ships, together with all the Boats of the Fleet, well arm'd, to burn the said Ships. The Attempt was very dangerous and difficult, for it was performed in sight of the French and Irish Army commanded by King *James*, who caus'd several Batteries to be made to protect the Men of War: but such was the Conduct and Resolution of our Men,

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Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Men, that they took Possession of several of the Enemies Ships, and beat the French with their own Guns from their Platforms on the shore. They burnt six Men of War in the Evening, and had burnt the rest had not the Night obliged them to retire till the next Morning.
dit.	1690	The King came to the House of Lords, and having given the Royal Assent to an Act for the King and Queen's Majesty's most gracious general and free Pardon, both Houses adjourned to the 7th of July.
dit.	1693	An Act of Parliament was pass'd in Scotland, making it Treason for any Scots man going to, or staying in France after the 1st of August following, and making likewise Treason all Correspondence and Commerce by Letters with France without the King's Permission.
3.	24. 1689	This Day the King came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for exempting their Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws. This Act was the first Fruit of the late happy Revolution, and
		I 3 put

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Account.

English  
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put an end to a very unnatural  
Persecution, which one time or  
other could not but be fatal to  
Great Britain.

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Account.

dit.

1692

Admiral *Russel* sent again this  
Morning Sir *George Rook*, with  
the Long Boats of the Fleet to  
burn the rest of the Men of  
War that lay in *La Hogue* Bay,  
and which they could not de-  
stroy the day before, by reason  
of the Night coming on. They  
burnt six others, and a great  
many French Seamen perish'd  
in the Flames. A French Ship  
of 35 Guns was also overset and  
utterly lost. The French made  
a great Fire from their Batteries  
on the shore, but however did  
the English little Damage. They  
burnt also 20 of the Enemies  
Transport Ships.

dit.

4

25. 1690

The French Army com-  
manded by Monsieur *de Catinat*  
being enter'd into *Piemont*, and  
threatning Hostilities in case the  
Citadels of *Turin* and *Verrue* were  
not immediately delivered up  
to them. The Duke of *Savoy*  
declared War this Day against  
*France*, and sent to the Gover-  
nour of *Milan*, the Swiss Can-  
tons, the Emperor, the King  
of *England*, and the States Ge-  
neral,

5.

6.

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman Account.	English Account.	General, to acquaint them with the Posture of his Affairs, and desire their Assistance. He set at liberty the Vaudois, who had vigorously forced their way into their own Vallies through the French and the Duke of Savoy's Forces, and ordered them to join with his Troops to oppose their Common Enemy.
dit.	1692	Admiral <i>Ruffel</i> having destroyed all the French Ships in the Bay of <i>La Hogue</i> , sailed thence towards the Coasts of <i>England</i> , having sent Sir <i>John Ashby</i> with many Fireships to destroy the French Transport Ships at <i>Havre de Grace</i> , if he found it practicable.
dit.	1692	This Day <i>Great Waradin</i> surrendered to the Imperialists commanded by General <i>Heusler</i> .
5.	26. 1692	The Town of <i>Namur</i> surrendered this Day to the French King, the Garison retiring into the Castle.
6.	27. 1689	Messieurs <i>Van Engellenburg</i> , <i>Van Wissen</i> , <i>Van Odick</i> , <i>Van Citters</i> , and <i>Dickvelt</i> , Ambassadors extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces to congratulate their Majesties upon their happy Accession to the Crown, made this Day their pub-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

publick Entry. They were received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Sussex*, Sir *Charles Cottrell* Master of the Ceremonies, and six Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, and brought up the River in the King's Barges. At their Landing at the Tower the Standard being displayed, they were complimented by the Lord *Lucas* Governour thereof, and saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon. From thence being attended by 16 Pages on Horseback, and 60 Footmen in splendid Liveries, they were conducted in their Majesties Coaches, followed by 6 very rich Coaches of their own, and above 50 others belonging to the Nobility, with 6 Horses a-piece, to *Cleveland-house* at St. *James's*, appointed for their Entertainment, where their Excellencies were complimented from the King by the Lord *Cornwallis*, from the Queen by Sir *Edward Villers*, from the Queen Dowager by Mr. *Sayers* her Vice-Chamberlain, from Prince *George* of Denmark by the Lord *Cornbury*, and from the Princess by Lieutenant Colonel *Sandys*.

This

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dit.

English  
Account.

1692

This Day being appointed by Admiral *Russel* to give Thanks to Almighty God for the great Victory obtain'd over the French, it was observed very religiously through the whole Fleet, and all the Cannon discharged on that Occasion. Never was a Victory more compleat than this, nor so cheap an one, since the English and Dutch lost no Men of War, only 3 Fireships that were spent.

The French had blown up and burnt about 22 Men of War, several whereof were Ships of three Decks, amongst which were the *Royal Sun*, Admiral of their Fleet, carrying 104 Guns; the *Admirable*, 102 Guns; the *Conquerant*, 80 Guns; and the Admiral of the Blue carrying 90 Guns; besides many smaller Vessels and Transport Ships.

Our Commanders were the Right Honourable *Edward Russel* Admiral of the Fleet, Sir *John Ashby* Admiral of the Blue, Sir *Ralph De La Val* Vice Admiral of the Red, *George Rook* Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, Sir *Clondesly Shovel* Rear Admiral of the Red, and . . . . *Carter* Esq;

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue, who behaved themselves with an extraordinary Bravery and Prudence. Rear Admiral Carter who had been suspected of Intelligence with the French, vindicated his Honour by his Blood. The Dutch were commanded by Admiral *Alkmonde*.

7.

28. 1691

The Mareschal *de Boufflers* having made a fruitless Attempt upon *Liege*, retired this Day with great Precipitation upon the Approach of a Detachment of the King's Army which was sent to relieve the Town. The French lost a great many Men, and their Bombs did but little Damage.

8.

29. 1695

The King left *Breda* this Morning, and came to his Camp at *Aersels* at 11 at Night. The Governour of *Ghent* met his Majesty half a Mile without the City, where at his Entrance his Majesty was received by the Burghers in Arms, and all the Magistrates walk'd before him with lighted Flambeaus. The great Guns were several times discharged round the Fortifications, and the like Ceremonies and Respects paid which are customary at the Reception of the King of Spain. The

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10.

# The Royal Almanack. 95

Roman Account.	English Account.	
9.	30. 1689	The Heers Van Engellenburg, Van Witsen, Odyck, Citters, and Dickvelt, Ambassadors Extraordinary of the States General of the United Netherlands, had their publick Audience of their Majesties in the Banqueting-house, with all the Ceremonies that are observed at the publick Audience of Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads.
dit.	1692	The Castle of Namur being vigorously attack'd by the French, the King advanced with his Army to relieve it, and came upon the Mèbaign, having beat the French from several Posts which they had possessed to hinder his Passage. Bridges were immediately made in order to pass the River and attack the French Army, which lay encamped on the other side of the River, but there was such a Storm of Rain in the Night, that this Morning the River overflowed its Banks, spoiled the Bridges, and rendred the Passage impracticable.
10.	31. 1689	Major General Kirke with the Forces under his Command set sail this Day from High-lake to relieve London-derry, which was closely besieged by the Irish Re.

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	
<i>dit.</i>	1691	Rebels, the late King <i>James</i> commanding the Siege. The most Reverend Father in God <i>Dr. John Tillotson</i> Lord Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> , was consecrated this Day at <i>St. Mary le Bow</i> in <i>London</i> .
	<i>June.</i>	
11.	1. 1689	His Majesty was pleased to create <i>Arthur Herbert</i> Esq; Admiral of their Majesties Fleet, Earl of <i>Torrington</i> , and Baron <i>Herbert</i> of <i>Torbay</i> in the County of <i>Devon</i> .
12.	2.	
13.	3.	
14.	4. 1689	<i>John Ashburnham</i> Esq; was this Day created Baron <i>Ashburnham</i> of <i>Ashburnham</i> in the County of <i>Suffex</i> .
<i>dit.</i>	1690	His Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of <i>Denmark</i> , set out this Morning from <i>Kensington</i> on his Royal Voyage for <i>Ireland</i> to command his Army in Person, and deliver that Kingdom from the Oppression of the French.
15.	5. 1689	The Estates of <i>Scotland</i> met this Day, and the Duke of <i>Hamilton</i> acquainted them that His Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint him his Commissioner in the ensuing Parliament, and that



Roman Account.

English Account.

that he had received Instructions from his Majesty to give his Consent to an Act for turning the Estates into a Parliament; to such Laws as may redress the particular Articles of Grievances; and also to any other Acts which they should advise for the securing the Religion, Peace and Happiness of that Kingdom. An Act was then passed, declaring that the three Estates now met together on this 4th Day of June, 1689. consisting of the Noblemen, Knights and Burgeses, are a Lawful and Free Parliament to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. And that it shall be High Treason for any Person to disown, quarrel or impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Parliament upon any Pretence whatever.

1694

This Day were installed in St. George's Chappel at Windsor, his Electoral Highness Frederick the 3d, Marquis of Brandenburg, Prince Elector and Great Chamberlain of the sacred Roman Empire; his serene Highness George William Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Prince of the said Empire, and his

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Grace

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Grace Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter; the two former by their Proxies, and his Grace in Person.
16.	6.	
17.	7. 1691	The Army commanded by General Ginkel in Ireland having disposed all things for opening the Campaign, set down this Day before Ballymore, and beat the Irish within their Fort.
dit.	1692	The Rain and bad Weather hindering his Majesty from passing the <i>Attaign</i> to relieve <i>Namur</i> , the King marched this Day to <i>Ramilliers</i> , to endeavour to pass the River there; but the French who had notice thereof decamped at the same time, and took Possession of the Defiles through which his Majesty designed to march.
dit.	1693	The King having formed the Design of besieging <i>Namur</i> , and seeing it was difficult to compass it unless he drew away the French from the <i>Muse</i> , resolved to attack Fort <i>Knock</i> to persuade them that he really designed to force their Lines, and accordingly sent this day the Duke of <i>Wurtemberg</i> with eight Battalions from his Camp at <i>Bers-</i>

Roman Account.

18.

dit.

dit.

dit.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Beclat to join the Flying Camp under Major General Ellenberg at Dixmude, and attack Fort Knuck, before which he set down the same day.
18.	8. 1690	His Majesty arrived this day at Chester, to embark for Ireland, and was received with extraordinary Demonstrations of Joy.
dit.	1691	The Fortress of Ballymore surrendered this Day to General Ginkel, and the Garison which consisted of 780 Men, besides 4 Field-Officers, 16 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns and Cornets, and 259 Rapparees well armed, were all made Prisoners of War. The English lost only 8 Men, and the Irish had above 150 kill'd.
dit.	1692	The French made an Assault this Day upon Fort William at Namur, and were repulsed with a great Loss, which so much encouraged the Besieged, that the same Night they made a Salley with 900 Men, who beat the French from their Posts, fill'd their Trenches, and kill'd 800 of them.
dit.	1695	Sir Edward Ward his Majesty's late Attorney General, was sworn this Day Lord Chief
		K. 2.

Roman Account.	English Account.	Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
19.	9, 1670	The Prince of Orange went this Day from the Hague to see the Siege of Brunswick, besieged by the Princes of the House of Lunenburgh.
dit.	1695	The Duke of Wirtemberg who set down before Fort Knock the 7th Instant, thinking fit to beat the French from an Intrenchment which hinder'd our Approach, commanded Colonels Tiffany and Maitland for that Service, which they performed with a great deal of Bravery, tho the French had the Advantage of their Intrenchments, and were protected by the Cannon of the Fort.
dit.	1694	The English and Dutch Fleet commanded by the Lord Berkeley being come to an Anchor in Camaret-Bay on the 7th Instant, a Council of War was held the next Day, where it was resolved that the Land Forces should land to beat the French out of their Intrenchments, and that the Marquiss of Caermarthen should in the mean time batter a Fort and two Batteries of the Enemy with seven Men of War to cover our Landing.

# *The Royal Almanack.* 1701

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ing. The next Day the Ships  
flood in accordingly; and Ge-  
neral Talmash with the Land-  
Forces went in the Well Boats  
towards the Shore, where he  
landed in Person notwithstanding  
the great Fire of the  
French; but having observed  
the Intrenchments of the Ene-  
my, and that it was impossible  
to force them, there being an  
Army more numerous than his  
to oppose him, he ordered his  
Men to return on board their  
several Ships. We lost about  
500 Men in that warm Action,  
which tho unsuccessful, is yet a  
noble Proof of the Courage of  
our Forces, who notwithstanding  
the Certainty of the Dan-  
ger, landed with an unparallel'd  
Intrepidity. The General was  
shot in the Thigh. Several  
Soldiers and some Officers re-  
mained in the *Ouzel*, and were  
made Prisoners. The French  
made a great Fire from their  
Batteries on our Men of War  
both from their Cannon and  
Mortars, but we lost not one  
Ship except a Dutch Frigate of  
30 Guns, which was sunk by a  
Bomb.

Roman  
Account.  
dit.

English  
Account.

1695

The King decamped this Day from *Basse Wavre*, and marched to *Corbais*, whereupon Monsieur de *Boufflers* who had been three Weeks incamped at *Pistoy* and *Gosseliers*, where he had intrench'd himself as if he had designed to venture a Fight, broke up from the Place in great Confusion, and passed the *Sambre* at *Montigny*, not thinking himself safe behind his intrenchments, notwithstanding the natural Strength of the Camp.

20.

10. 1695

His Majesty with the Confederate Army under his Command encamped this Day at *Bethlem*, where he was waited upon by Father *Stapleton*, an Irish Man, Rector of the University of *Louvain*, with several Members of that University, who in a Latin Speech complimented his Majesty upon his Coming into those Parts, and undertaking his Expedition for the Good of *Christendom*. The Magistrates of *Louvain* made the same Compliment to his Majesty, which they accompanied with a handsome Present of Wine.

This

Roman  
Account.  
dit.

# The Royal Almanack.

103

Roman Account.	English Account.	
dit,	1694	This Day a <i>Holland-Mail</i> brought an Edict given by the Duke of <i>Savoy</i> , whereby his Royal Highness revokes his Edicts made in 1686, against the Protestants of the Valleys of <i>Piedmont</i> , takes off all the Forfeitures and Confiscations, and restores them to the free Exercise of their Religion, and the Enjoyment of their ancient Rights and Privileges. This Edict is dated <i>May 23, 1694.</i> and in the Preamble the Recommendation of his Majesty of <i>Great Britain</i> and the States General are mentioned, besides the Justice of the thing in it self, as a great Inducement to the Duke of <i>Savoy</i> for giving such an Edict in spite of the Opposition of the Monks and Priests who muster'd all their Forces to hinder it.
21.	11. 1690	This Day the King embarked at <i>Highbury</i> for <i>Ireland</i> , being attended by 6 Men of War, commanded by Sir <i>Cloudesly Shovel</i> , 6 Yachts, and near 300 Transport Ships.
dit.	1696	Sir <i>John Fenwick</i> one of the Conspirators, was taken in <i>Rome</i> when he was ready to embark for <i>France</i> . There was

Roman Account.	English Account.	
22.	12. 1694	<p>was a Proclamation out against him with the Reward of 500 l. Lieutenant General <i>Talmash</i>, whose Wound was not thought dangerous, was brought to <i>Plymouth</i>, where he died this Evening, justly lamented for his great Worth, Courage and Zeal for their Majesties Service and Government. He had gained a great Reputation in <i>Ireland</i>, having behav'd himself with an extraordinary Prudence and Bravery at <i>Athlone</i>, <i>Agbrin</i>, and <i>Lymrick</i>: he commanded the English Foot at the Battel of <i>Lander</i>, and having maintained his Ground as long as possible, he made a very honourable Retreat, having kept, by his good Order, a considerable Body of Men together.</p>
23.	13. 1689	<p>The Duke of <i>Gordon</i> who had hitherto defended the Castle of <i>Edinburgh</i> for <i>K. James</i>, seeing the Besiegers had advanced their Trenches to the Ditch, beat a Parley, and surrendered the Castle this Day to <i>Sir John Laniel</i>, commanding their Majesties Forces, making some Terms for the Garison, but rendering himself entirely to his Majesty's Discretion.</p>

His

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Roman Account.	English Account.	His Majesty landed this Day about 3 a Clock at <i>Catichfergus</i> , and from thence went by Land to <i>Belfast</i> , being met on the way by the Duke of <i>Schomberg</i> , Prince of <i>Wirtemberg</i> , and other General Officers. The same Evening landed also Prince <i>George</i> , the Duke of <i>Ormond</i> , the Earl of <i>Oxford</i> , my Lord <i>Scarborough</i> , and other Lords and Gentlemen.
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1692	The King marched again from <i>Sambreff</i> to <i>Milly</i> , to endeavour to relieve the Castle of <i>Namur</i> , or oblige the French to fight; but they intrench'd themselves in such a manner, that it was not thought fit to attack them. <i>Fort William</i> surrendred this Day to the French, and made a particular Capitulation, which is very extraordinary, that Fort being but an Out-work of the Castle. Colonel <i>Coburn</i> who had so long and so bravely defended it, was then indisposed, and refused to sign the Capitulation.
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25.	15. 1690	His Majesty took this Day a Review of his Forces incamp'd near <i>Lisburn</i> , which he found in a very good Condition, and declared his Intention to march against
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English  
Account.English  
Account.

against the Enemy in a few Days after. He received very graciously an Address of the Protestant Clergy of the Province of *Ulster*, congratulating his safe Arrival, and assuring his Majesty of their Zeal, Affection and Fidelity.

26.

16. 1691

General *Ginkel* sent this Day a strong Detachment of Horse and Dragoons to take a View of *Athlone*, which Place he design'd to besiege.

dis.

The King came this Day with his Army to *Gemblours*, whereupon the *Mareschal de Luxembourg* decamped with great Precipitation from *Braine li Comte*, and encamped at *Estin*, between *Mons* and *Binch*, behind a Branch of the River *Main*, for his greater Security.

27.

17. 1695

The King seeing that the French had drawn all their Forces towards their Lines, thinking that he designed to force them by the Attack of *Fort Knock*, sent Orders to the Earl of *Arblore*, who was in *Brabant*, to march over the *Sambre* to invest *Namur*, and ordered the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to withdraw from before *Fort Knock*, which accordingly he did

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Account.

28.

29.

Roman Account.	English Account.	did this Day. 'Tis certain that this Attack was but a Feint, to facilitate the Siege of Namur, which Design was kept so secret, that even the Duke of Wirtemberg knew nothing of it, and attack'd the Place in good earnest. Upon his decamping he was sensible of the Truth of it, and could not forbear to complain very modestly to the King, who answered him, that he was sure of his Zeal and Secrecy, and had a great Esteem for him, but that his Service required that the General who commanded the Attack of that Fort should know nothing of his real Design.
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18.	18. 1695	The Army marched from Bielefeld to Aquislaer, and his Majesty brought up the Rear. This Motion being made in sight of the French Lines, several Squadrons of the Enemy came out to fall upon the Rear, but the Allies march'd in so good Order, that they did not think fit to attack them.
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19.	19. 1672	The Town of Dordrecht declared this Day the Prince of Orange their Stadtholder, with all the Privileges enjoy'd by his Ancestors.
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His

Roman Account.	English Account.	
dit.	1691	His Majesty's Army having decamped the Day before from Ballymore, came this Day before Athlone, beating the Enemy from several Out-ditches to within the Walls of the English Town, and our Men lodging themselves therein. General Ginkel and other Chief Officers viewed the Place, and marked out a Battery, which began to play upon the Bastion.

dit.	1695	The King having disposed all things for the Siege of the important Place of Namur, left this Day his Army under the Command of Prince Vandemont, to observe the Marechal de Villeroy, and went to join the Army of the Elector, which suddenly broke up from the Neighbourhood of Oudenard, and marched towards the Meuse.
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30. June 1691		The English Town of Athlone was this Day taken by Storm at a Clock in the Afternoon, and the Irish who defended it were put to the Sword or drown'd, except those that could make their Escape over the Bridge into the other Part of the Town called the Trillick.
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Roman Account.  
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July.  
1.

# The Royal Almanack. 109

Roman  
Account.  
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English  
Account.  
1692

This Day the Castle of *Namur* surrendered to the French King by Capitulation, Monsieur *Luxembourg* having fortified his Camp at *Masy* in such a manner that it was impossible for the Allies to relieve that Place. The Castle made no Defence at all; and there was such a Suspicion of Treachery, that the Elector of *Bavaria* confin'd Prince *Brabancon*, Governour thereof, to the Citadel of *Antwerp*.

July.  
1.

21. 1690

This Day was fought a bloody Battel in the Plain of *Fleus*, between the Dutch Forces commanded by Prince *Waldeck*, making about 25000 Men; and the French Army under the Command of the Marechal of *Luxembourg*, being 40000 strong. The Fight lasted above 6 Hours, and tho the Dutch Foot was forsaken by their Horse, yet such was their Bravery, that the French could never break 14 Regiments who retired to *Nivelle*. The Loss was pretty equal on both sides, tho tis generally believed the French suffer'd more than the Dutch; but they left the Field,

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

and some of their Cannon, and so the Honour of the Day fell to the French, but the Baggage was saved.

dit.

1695

The Earl of Athlone invested *Namur* this Day, and secur'd the Passes and Defiles between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, and on the *Brabant*, but had not Men enough to invest it on the side of the *Condross*.

2.

22. 1689

His Majesty having discovered by some intercepted Letters a Conspiracy in *England* against his Government, to aid King *James* in his Design to bring the War upon this Kingdom, thought fit to communicate these Papers to the City of *London*. They were read in Common-Council, who resolv'd thereupon to present a Loyal Address to their Majesties, which they did this Day at *Whitehall*.

dit.

1690

His Majesty accompanied by Prince *George* of *Denmark* arriv'd this Day at the Camp of *Loughbriland*, and sent Major General *Scravenmoor* with 500 Horse, and a Detachment of Foot to observe the Army of the Rebels commanded by the abdicated *R. James* and Count

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3.

# The Royal Almanack.

III

Roman Account.	English Account.
dit.	Laurun, which came about Dundalk.

1695

The Mareschal de Boufflers having marched from the Scheld toward the Meuse with an extraordinary Diligence, got this Day into Namur by the Condross-side with 8 Regiments of Dragoons; for the King had so rightly taken his Measures, that the Garison of Namur would have made but a very feeble Resistance, if the Earl of Athlone had had the Conveniency to pass the Meuse, and invest the Place on that side. The Mareschal de Boufflers having given the necessary Order for the Defence of that Fortress, endeavour'd to get out, but our Men kept him in.

3.

23. 1672

The States of Holland declared this Day his Highness the Prince of Orange Stadtholder of their Province, as those of Zealand had done the Day before, and appointed ten Deputies to offer that Dignity to the Prince, with all the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors, and charged their Deputies to the States General to propose that his Highness might be absolved of the Oath he was forced to

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Account.English  
Account.

take in their Assembly, not to accept that Dignity, the Prince having declared that unless the States did absolve him, he would never take upon him the Exercise of that great Place.

dis.

1690

His Majesty went himself this Day with a Party of Horse four Miles beyond *Namur* to observe the Ground and the Ways through which he had resolved to march to the Enemy.

dis.

1691

The Batteries began this Day to play on the Irish Town of *Athlone*.

dis.

1695

The King sat down this Day before *Namur*, taking his Post on the side of *Brabant*, and the Elector his between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*.

4.

24. 1672

The Deputies of the States of *Holland* and *Westfrizeland* waited upon the Prince of *Orange* to offer him the Dignity of Stadtholder of their Provinces, whom his Highness receiv'd very graciously, and assured them that he would be ready upon all Occasions to venture his Life for the Glory of his Country, and asserting their Liberties against their Enemies.

5.

25. 1695

His Majesty accompanied by the Elector of *Bavaria* and other  
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# The Royal Almanack.

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Account.

English  
Account.

General Officers, viewed the Town of *Namur*, and the Pioneers were commanded to work on the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation. The Earl of *Athlone* with most of the Horse in the Army was sent toward *Fleurus*, for the Conveniency of Forage, and to cover the Camp.

6. 26. 1690

The King marched from *Newry* to *Dundalk*, to pursue the Irish and French Army which was retired towards the River *Boyne*.

7. 27. 1690

His Majesty reviewed his Army near *Dundalk*, consisting of English, Dutch, Danes, Germans and French, making in all about 36000 Men, which he found in a very good Condition. The same Day a Party of *Eppinger's* Dragoons beat one of the Irish who incamped that Day near the *Boyne*.

dit.

The English and Dutch Fleet commanded by the Earl of *Torington*, came this Day in sight of the French Fleet, on the Coast of the Isle of *Wight*.

8. 28. 1692

The States General annulled and made void the perpetual Edict the Enemies of the House of *Nassau* had extorted from

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English  
Account.

them, and declar'd the Prince of Orange Stadtholder of the State, Captain General and Admiral of *Holland, Zealand, and West-Friseland*, with all the Privileges, Honours, and Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors. This was so acceptable to the People, that they made Bonfires and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

dit.

1676

The Prince of Orange sat down before the strong Town of *Mastriicht*, which was vigorously attacked several Days, but the Confederate Troops which were to join his Highness being not come, he was forced to raise the Siege upon the Approach of the French Army commanded by the *Mareschal de Schomberg*.

dit.

1690

The late King *James* hearing that his Majesty was marching directly to fight him, passed this Day the River *Boyne* in great Confusion, in hopes that he could stop there the English.

9.

29. 1692

A Medal was coined representing the Victory obtain'd by Admiral *Ruffel* over the French, and the sinking of the *Royal Sun*, with this Motto, *Maturate fugam, Regique hac dicite vestro,*

non

Roman  
Account.

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dit.

# The Royal Almanack. 115

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		non illi Imperium Pelagi, to answer what the French boasted of for the Advantage they got upon the Dutch in the Year 1690. for the Medals they coined upon that occasion had this Inscription, <i>Imperium Maris assertum Anglis &amp; Batavis una fugalis.</i>

106	30. 1672	His Highness received this Day his Commission of Stadtholder, took the Oath before the States General, and his Place in their Assembly.
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dit.	1690	His Majesty incamped this Morning near <i>Drogheda</i> , and about Noon rode along the River <i>Boyne</i> to observe the Irish Army posted on the other side of the River. His Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness, the Dukes of <i>Schomberg</i> and <i>Ormond</i> , and many other Generals; whereupon the Enemy having discovered who they were, planted two Pieces of 6 Pound Ball, and fired upon the King. The second Ball that was fired passed so close to his Majesty, as to take away a piece of his Coat, Waistcoat, and Shirt, raised the Skin on the Blade of his right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood, but by the
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Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

the Providence of God he had no other Hurt; and a Plaister being put on, his Majesty continued on Horseback till 4 in the Afternoon.

dit.

The same Day the Confederate Fleet and the French engaged off of *Beachy* upon the Coast of *Suffex*, the Dutch Squadron leading the Van, consisting only of 22 Men of War, which from 9 in the Morning till 9 in the Evening maintained the Fight alone against the whole French Fleet, consisting of 84 Men of War; for the English, except 3 or 4 Ships, could not come up to engage. The Dutch complained against the Earl of *Torrington*, Admiral of the Fleet; and there was so much Suspicion of his Conduct, that he was afterwards tried *super altum Mare* by a Council of War, whereof Sir *Batph De La Val* was President; but his Lordship was cleared. The Dutch lost several Ships, and Rear Admiral *Van Dick*, and Rear Admiral *Brackell*, with some other Officers.

dit.

1691

The strong Town of *Arblone* was stormed this Day at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, and taken

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Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

taken with the Loss of about 50 Men. But because no History, for ought I know, can parallel the Bravery of this Action, it is thought fit to mention the manner of it. The Town of *Ath'one* is situated upon the River *Shannon*, which divides it into two Parts. That situated on the left side of the River, in the Province of *Connought*, is called the *Irish Town*: and besides its natural Strength, being defended on one side by the *Shannon*, and on the other by a Morass, it is very well fortified, and the Irish had spar'd nothing to make it as strong as possible. The other called the *English Town* is in the Province of *Leinster*, but its Fortifications were neglected, and the English took it by Storm on the 20th, without any great Opposition. They had batter'd ever since the *Irish Town*, and had made sufficient Breaches; but the Question was, how to storm the Place, for it was not possible to pass the River above or below, because Monsieur *St. Ruth*, General of the Irish Army, was incamped almost within Cannon-shot of the Town,

Roman  
Account.

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Account.

Town, to oppose our Passage. It was proposed to raise the Siege, and pass the *Shannon* above the Town to fight the Irish; but this way was not thought proper nor honourable, and it was resolved to storm the Place by the River-side; and accordingly this Day at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon our Men entered the River, there being a Ford a little below a ruin'd Bridge which joined the two Towns. They had Water to the Arm-pits, but however such was their Bravery, that they forced the Enemy from their Intrenchments, and in less than an Hour made themselves Masters of the Town, killing above 1000 of the Enemy, and taking 300 Prisoners, with Major General *Maxwell* the Governour. We lost in all about 50 Men, besides some wounded. All the Officers behaved themselves with an extraordinary Bravery. When the Irish saw our Men entering the River, they sent an Express to *St. Ruth*, to acquaint him with it; but he answered, that it was impossible that the English should pretend to take a Town, and

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English  
Account.

and he so near with an Army to succour it ; but a second Express having brought Advice that our Men were already Masters of some Intrenchments, he sent several Batallions and Squadrons to relieve the Place ; but such was the Diligence of the English, that they had by that time lined all the Works on the side of *Connought*, and gave such a Welcome to the Irish, that they retired in great haste, and brought to *St. Ruth* the melancholy News of *Atblone* being taken in his fight.

1689 The Parliament of Scotland passed an Act to take away the Supremacy over Ecclesiastical Affairs.

July.

1. 1690

His Majesty having observed the Posture of the Irish and French Army, resolved to pass the *Boyne* in their fight, and force them from that advantageous Post ; and accordingly this Morning Count *Mainhart* of *Schomberg*, General of the Horse, was sent to pass the River about 3 Miles from *Dragheda*, while the rest of the Army should attempt to pass the same over against King *James's* Army.  
The

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

The Attempt was very dangerous, for the Enemy had spoiled the Fords, and cast Intrenchments to defend them; but our Men behaved themselves with so much Courage and Prudence, that they beat the Rebels out of their Posts, and put their whole Army to flight. The Enemies Horse fought very well, and put some of our Battalions into Disorder, because they had not time enough to form themselves, but the King having then passed the River with some Squadrons of Horse, put the Enemy to flight, and pursued them several Miles. The Duke of Schomberg passed the River with the first Battalions, and was killed as he was drawing up the same in Order of Battel. Count Mainbart forced also his Pass, and beat the Enemies Horse that was sent to oppose him. The Enemies left their Baggage and Cannon behind them, with several thousands dead upon the spot. We lost on our side near 1000 Men, amongst whom were several inferiour Officers, but not one of Note, except the Great Duke of Schomberg, whose

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whose Loss was exceedingly lamented. Dr. Walker who had so much contributed to the Defence of *London-derry*, was kill'd also. Colonel *La Calliemothe*, Son to the Marquis *de Ruvigny*, died of the Wounds he received: he was the first who passed the River. The King, accompanied by his Royal Highness, exposed himself to all the Dangers, and revived by his Presence the Courage of the Army, which seem'd discourag'd by the Death of the Duke of *Schomberg*. King *James* run away as soon as the Engagement began, notwithstanding what Count *Laurun* General of the French, and other chief Officers, could tell him to the contrary. Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, who commanded the Irish Horse, was taken Prisoner.

dit.

1699

The strong Citadel of *Caxal* and the Town capitulated this Day, and it was agreed that all the Fortifications should be razed. The Duke of *Savoy* commanded the Siege. My Lord *Galloway* General of his Majesty's Forces gain'd there a great Reputation.

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Account.  
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English  
Account.  
2. 1690

The King sent this Day Brigadier La Meloniere to besiege Drogheda; but the Governour being threatned to have no Quarter if he did not deliver up the Town before any Gun was fired at it, consented to march away with his Garison without Arms.

The same Day the late King James quitted Dublin, and posted away to Waterford, to take Shipping for France. He was in such a Consternation that he left all things in Confusion. He embarked the same Night at Duncannon, having rode 63 Miles: the Duke of Berwick, the Lord Powis, and Mr. Fitz-James, were with him.

dit.

1695

The Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation being finished, and the Artillery arrived in the Camp, his Majesty caused the Trenches to be opened this Day by Major General Fagel, against the Town of Namur.

13.

3. 1692

The King sent the Duke of Ormond with 1000 Horse to secure Dublin, which he did without any Opposition, all the Irish Papists having quitted the Town the Day before.

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Account.  
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

14.

4. 1695

The English and Dutch Fleet under the Command of my Lord *Berkley*, anchor'd before *St. Malo*, and our Bombing Vessels were ordered to bombard the Barteries and Forts the Enemy had made on the Rock of *Quince* and other Places to hinder our approaching the Town, which they performed with so good a Success, that it was resolved to bombard *St. Malo* the next Day, and all things were disposed in order thereto.

15.

5. 1695

This Morning at 4 a Clock the Bombing Vessels, under the Command of Captain *Benbow* and Colonel *Richards*, stood into *St. Malo*, notwithstanding the great Fire the French made upon us. We continued bombarding the Place till 7 in the Evening, and set it on fire in several Parts, having thrown above 900 Bombs. Our Frigats retired then without any Loss, except of a Bombing Vessel, which we were obliged to burn, and of about 50 Men.

The same Day Monsieur de *Willeroy*, General of the French Army, being reinforced by the Body of Troops commanded

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English  
Account.

by Count Montal, making his Army upwards of 90000 Men, advanced to *Wouterghem* on the River *Lys*, where Prince *Vaudemont* with his Majesty's Army, consisting of 35000, was posted to secure *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and other Towns. That brave Prince being not surpris'd at the great Number of the French, cast up some new Intrenchments, changed the Disposition of his Army, and took all other Precautions to make the French believe he was resolv'd to fight. This kept them in suspence, and they resolv'd to send part of their Army to surround ours, but at 3 a Clock our Army decamped and march'd off towards *Ghent* with as much Order and Calmness as if there had been no Enemy at all, without losing any Cannon, Men or Horse, tho in sight of a great Army which was within Musket-shot of our Intrenchments when we left them. Never was a more glorious Retreat; and Prince *Vaudemont* justly gained there the Reputation of a great General.

This

Roman  
Account  
16.

17.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
16.	6. 1690	This Day his Majesty rode in great Splendor to the Cathedral of <i>Dublin</i> , being received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with all imaginable Respect. The People made all possible Demonstrations of Joy to express the Sense they had of their happy Deliverance. His Majesty rode about to see the Castle and the Town, and returned to his Camp at <i>Finglas</i> .
17.	7. 1690	His Majesty put out a Proclamation at his Head-quarters at <i>Finglas</i> , promising his Free Pardon to all such of the Irish who would submit to his Government and his Protection, both in relation to their Life and Estates.
	3	The Duke of <i>Wintenberg</i> who had been detached some Days ago by his Majesty to make an Attempt upon the Lines of the French between the <i>Scheld</i> and the <i>Lys</i> , attacked them this Day in four different Places, and forced them, notwithstanding the vigorous Resistance Monsieur <i>De La Valette</i> made with 8000 Men. The Duke ordered immediately to demolish the Redoubts, and level the Trenches, and sent abroad Par-

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

ries towards *Tournay*, *Menin*, and other Places, to raise Contributions. The Action was very warm, and a great many Men were killed on both sides.

18.

8. 1695

This Day the King having resolved to attack the *Envelopes* or Outworks on the Eminence of *Bouge* and *Cocklet* before the Town of *Namur*, the Attack was carried on the Right by the English, commanded by Major General *Ramsay*; and on the Left by the Dutch, under Major General *Salis*: That Post being very advantageous, Monsieur de *Boufflers* sent 5000 Men of his best Troops to defend it, but they were so vigorously attacked, that they were forced to retire in such a Confusion that a great many were drowned. The Action was so vigorous that the French thought our Men were either mad or drunk, for indeed they did more than they were bid, and beat the Enemy at once out of all their Outworks, tho they had several Redoubts with Cannon. The French lost above 1000 Men and a Field Officer; and we lost about 600. The King continued all the while in the

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21.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Trenches, and it was 4 a Clock in the Morning before he returned to his Quarters. The French made a Salley the same Day upon the *Brandenburghers*, between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, and were repulsed with great Loss.

This Day our Bombing Vessels destroyed the Town of *Granville* on the Coast of *Normandy*.

19.

9. 1685

A Plot was discovered at *Edinburgh* carried on by the *Jacobites*, who had resolved to fire that City, and destroy the States; whereupon about 40 Persons were seized.

20.

10. 1676

His Highness was wounded in the Arm in the Trenches at *Mastricht*.

21.

11. 1690

This Day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Lieutenantancy of *London*, attended her Majesty in Council, where they declared the unanimous Resolution of the City to defend and preserve their Majesties and their Government with the Hazard of their Lives, and to the utmost of their Power. They represented to her Majesty, that the Regiments of the Militia of the City making

5000

*Roman  
Account.**English  
Account.*

9000 Men, were compleat; that they had raised 6 Auxiliary Regiments, and had resolved by a voluntary Contribution to raise a Regiment of Horse and 1000 Dragoons, desiring her Majesty to appoint Officers to command them. The Queen gave them Thanks for their Zeal, but the French Fleet which was then upon the Coast of *Kent* having sailed towards their own the same Day, the Horse and Dragoons were not raised.

*Roman  
Account.*

22.

12. 1691

This Day at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon was fought the bloody Battel of *Agbrin* between the English Forces commanded by General *Ginkel*, and the Irish Rebels commanded by *Monfieur de St. Ruth*. The Irish had the Advantage of Numbers, and were so strongly intrenched, that it seem'd impossible to force their Camp, which took up a Hill, the Approach whereof was defended by two great Bogs and the Castle of *Agbrin*, from which the Enemy fired upon our Army. However those Difficulties did not deter our Men, but they attacked the Irish with so much Vi-



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Vigour, that they ran away, leaving 5000 Men upon the spot, their Arms, Cannon, Colours, Tents and Baggage, and 500 Prisoners, besides 100 Officers. Their General *Sir Rath* was killed in the Engagement: and we must do him this Justice to say, that he alone found the Art to make the Irish fight, for they made a very noble Defence. We had near 2000 Men killed and wounded in that vigorous Action. 'Tis impossible to express the Bravery of the Troops that made up his Majesty's Army, either English, French, Danes, Dutch, &c. or the Courage and Prudence of the General Officers, who then gained an immortal Honour. Our Army was commanded in chief by General *Ginkel*, who had under him the Duke of *Wirttemberg* and *Scravenmoore* Lieutenant Generals; *Mackay*, *Titbeau*, *La Forest*, *Ruvigny*, *Talmash*, Count *Nassau* and *Holstaple* Major Generals; and *Villers*, *Belliss*, *La Motte*, *Eppinger*, *Leuson*, *Stewart*, Prince of *Hesse d'Assat*, and *Schack*, Brigadiers. The Irish were commanded

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

manded in chief by Monsieur de St. Ruth, and under him by D' Usson, Thesse, and Sarsfield, Lieutenant Generals; Hamilton, and Dorrington, &c. Major Generals: These two last were taken Prisoners. 'Tis agreed on all hands, that had not the Night stopp'd our Victory, few of the Irish would have escaped, tho they were 28000 strong: the English Army consisted only of 17000 Men.

dit.

1694

The English and Dutch Fleet commanded by the Lord Berkeley, came this day before Diest, which they bombarded, and laid entirely in Ashes.

23.

13. 1672

His Highness the Prince of Orange advises the States General to recal the Ambassadors they had sent to treat with the French King and King Charles; and the said States having seriously considered of that Matter, recalled them accordingly.

24.

14. 1690

The Queen issued out this Day a Proclamation for apprehending the Earl of Litchfield, Aylesbury, Castlemaine, and the Lords Montgomery, Preston, and Bellasis, with several other disaffected Persons, for abetting and adhering to their Majesties Enemies.

The

Roman  
Account.

25.

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28.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
25.	15. 1690	The late King <i>James</i> returned this Day to <i>St. Germans</i> , to give the French King an Account of his Defeat in <i>Ireland</i> , and of the Loss of his Interest in that Kingdom. The Return of that Prince convinced the French Mob that the Prince of <i>Orange</i> was not dead as they thought; for it is observable, that either the Wound he received the Day before he passed the <i>Boyne</i> , or the Promises some desperate Villains had made to murder his Majesty in the <i>Battel</i> , gave occasion to a Report in <i>France</i> that he was dead, upon which the Magistrates of most Towns of the Kingdom ordered, to the eternal Shame of the French Nation, Bonfires to be made.
26.	16. 1694	This Day the English and Dutch Fleet commanded by the Lord <i>Berkley</i> , bombarded <i>Havre de Grace</i> .
27.	17.	
28.	18. 1695	Major General <i>Ellenberg</i> Governour of <i>Dixmuyde</i> surrendered this Day that Place to the French by a shameful Capitulation; the Garison which consisted of near 5000 Men being made Prisoners of War, tho there

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

there was no Breach made in that Place. The Governour was tried afterwards for the same, and received Sentence of Death, which was put in execution.

Roman  
Account.

29.

19. 1695

This Day the French Army consisting of about 80000 Men under the Command of Marechal de Luxembourg, attack'd the Confederate Army incamped near Landen, which was only 45000 strong, because of the great Detachments that had been made therefrom to cover Liège and Mastricht, exposed to the Attempts of the Enemy, and for the Expedition of the Duke of Wirtemberg against the French Lines. The King was advised to retire the Day before; but his Army, tho' inferior, being made up of the finest Troops that ever were seen, his Majesty did not think fit to hearken to that Advice, and ordered some Intrenchments to be cast up in the Night. The French attacked the Allies at 9 a Clock in the Morning, with an extraordinary Bravery, but were as bravely repulsed; and it was 4 in the Afternoon before they had gained

Roman Account. English Account.

gained an Inch of Ground: but our Ammunition being spent by so long a Fight, and some of the Horse of *Hanover* giving ground, the French possessed themselves of our Intrenchments, where there was a most bloody Fight for some time between our Horse and the French, the King charging himself at the Head of the Squadrons; but at last being overpowered by the great Number of the Enemy, they were obliged to retire, which they did in Confusion and Disorder, because of a River that was behind our Army, in which many were drowned. The Enemy was so tired, that they were glad to part with us. All the Confederate Troops, except some Squadrons I have spoken of, behaved themselves to Admiration, and especially the English; but the Regiment of Horse of *Windham*, and the French Regiment of *Gallway*, distinguished themselves in a particular manner, who broke three times the French Life-Guard and other Troops of the Household, which are esteemed the best in the World. The

N Relat-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Relation printed at *Paris* says, that his Majesty fought at the Head of the Regiment of *Gallway*, and own that our Troops made an extraordinary Defence. His Majesty received no other Harm than a small Contusion in his Side by a Musket-shot. The Elector of *Bavaria* was also in the hottest of the Action, as the meanest Souldier. This was as bloody a Battel as any that has been fought these 50 Years; for the French in the Relation they printed at *Lisle*, own to have lost above 16000 Men, but since it appears that they lost very near 20000. As our Army was not so numerous as the French by half, we lost not above 9000 Men, but a great many were taken Prisoners. We lost no Baggage nor heavy Cannon, but only some Field-Pieces. We took 55 Standards and Colours, and 400 Prisoners, amongst whom was the Duke of *Bernick* and 30 Officers. Count *de Solmes* General of the Dutch Foot died of his Wounds, and the Duke of *Ormond* and Monsieur *Scravenmoore* were taken Prisoners, with Mon-

Roman  
Account.

30.

dit.

Roman  
Accounts.

English  
Account.

Monsieur Zulesteyn, Count Bro-  
way, and several others. The  
French had 900 Officers kill'd  
and wounded: the Duke D'Uses,  
Monsieur Montchevreuil, Prince  
Paul of Lorraine, and Sarsfield,  
Lieutenant Generals, were kil-  
led; and Prince de Conti, the  
Mareschal de Joyeuse, and the  
Duke of Rocheguyon, wounded.  
This Victory cost the French so  
dear, that they owned that a se-  
cond one like this would have  
entirely ruin'd them.

30.

20. 1689

The Duke of Schoenberg Ge-  
neral of their Majesties Forces  
arrived this Day at Chester, in  
order to go over into Ireland  
with an Army to relieve that  
Kingdom against the Tyranny  
and Invasion of the French.  
His Grace was received by the  
Mayor and Aldermen in their  
Scarlets, and the 24 Compa-  
nies in their Gowns, with ring-  
ing of Bells, and all other De-  
monstrations of Respect.

dit.

1695

Brigadeer Offarel surrendered  
the Town of Drinst to a De-  
tachment of the French Army  
commanded by Monsieur De  
Fouquieris. The Garrison was  
made Prisoners of War. The  
said Offarel was afterwards tried

N 2. for.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
31.	21. 1691	for that base Action, and broke with Infamy. The strong Town of <i>Gallway</i> in <i>Ireland</i> surrendred this Day to the English Army commanded by General <i>Ginkel</i> . There was a good Garison in the Place, and the French Lieutenant General <i>D'Usson</i> , with many other Officers of that Nation, were retired into the Town, but did not think fit to defend it.
August.		
1.	22. 1689	The Act for abolishing Episcopacy in <i>Scotland</i> was this Day touched with the Scepter by the Duke of <i>Hamilton</i> their Majesties High Commissioner.
2.	23. 1689	<i>Don Pedro de Ronquillo</i> , Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of <i>Spain</i> , made this Day his Entry in the usual manner, and had in the Afternoon his publick Audience of their Majesties in the Banqueting-house, to whom he presented a Letter from his Master, congratulating their happy Accession to the Crown.
3.	24. 1689	Her Royal Highness Princess <i>Ann</i> of <i>Denmark</i> was brought to bed at 4 a Clock in the Morning of a Son in the Palace of <i>Hampton-Court</i> . The



Roman | English

Account. Account.

1690

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1692

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1730

The Town of Waterford in Ireland surrendered this Day to his Majesty.

This Day his Majesty at-

tacked the French Army in-

camped at Aughien and Stern-

kirke, under the Command of

Monsieur Lutensburgh. The At-

tack was begun by the Duke of

Wartemberg, who fell upon the

Enemy with so much Vigour,

that he beat them from Hedg

to Hedg, and drove them be-

yond one of their Batteries of

Elecons of Cannon, of which

we remained in possession for

above half an Hour; but the

French being relieved with

fresh Men, our Troops were

forced to retire, and the French

remained in the Possession of

their Camp. The Troops that

engaged behaved themselves

with an extraordinary Brave-

ry, and the French do own

that if they had been relieved

and supported as they ought to

have been, and as it was or-

dered, they had been forced to

leave their Camp in Confusion

and Disorder: but this was the

Rank of some body or other;

one of the Generals of the

Foot was violently suspected,

**Robert English** because he ordered the Forces  
**Account** to halt, and this was the Occa-  
 sion of the Loss of the  
 Day. I don't presume to de-  
 termine it, but sure I am  
 that by the Treachery or Ig-  
 norance of some body, the  
 best contrived as well as the  
 most glorious Design was spoil-  
 ed. We lost near six thou-  
 sand Men killed and wound-  
 ed. Lieutenant General Mac-  
 don, Sir John Lanier also Lieu-  
 tenant General, Sir Robert Doug-  
 lass the Earl of Angus, Colo-  
 nel Hudson, and my Lord Mount-  
 joy, were killed upon the spot,  
 and died of their Wounds.  
 The French Officers of Note  
 that were slain in that Action  
 were the Prince de Turenne,  
 the Marquis of Bellefonds, and  
 the Marquis de Tilladet, Lieu-  
 tenant General; the Chevalier  
 d'Esparbes, Colonel Paulier a  
 Switzer, the Marquis de Pimar-  
 ca, and several others, with  
 a great many wounded. The  
 Honourable Mr. Kippell Master  
 of the Robes, and Adjutant  
 General to his Majesty, distin-  
 guished himself in that occa-  
 sion, and received a Cut in his  
 Cheek and Shoulder, but killed  
 with

Re  
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 4.

dis.

Roman Account. English Account. with his own Hand the French-man who had wounded him.

4. 25. 1695 The Town of Nampur surren-  
dred this Day to his Majesty,  
and the Garison retired in-  
to the Castle, according to the  
Capitulation which was signed  
by Count Guiscard and the Ele-  
ctor of Bavaria.

dit. 1696 An Expres from my Lord  
Berkeley brought Advice, that he  
had detached a Squadron of his  
Majesty's Ships with the Bom-  
bing Vessels; under the Com-  
mand of Captain M<sup>rs</sup>, to bom-  
bard St. Martin in the Isle of  
Rhe, and Les Sables D'Olonne,  
which they had performed  
some Days ago, having laid  
those two Towns in a heap of  
Rubbish.

5. 26. 1690 The French Fleet consisting  
of 82 Men of War, and sever-  
al Gallies, came this Day in-  
to Torbay; and having landed  
about 1000 Men, they burnt  
the little Town of Tingsmouth,  
and two or three Fishing-boats  
in the Harbour; after which  
they retired in great Precipita-  
tion upon the Approach of the  
Lord Lansdown with the Militia  
of the County. This is the on-  
ly Advantage they made of  
their

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

their so much boasted Victory, for they failed the same Evening towards their own Coasts. They had expected that many would have declared for the late King *James*, but they were much mistaken, for the People expressed every where an extraordinary Affection for their Majesties. The Courage the Queen expressed in that nice Juncture cannot be enough admired, nor sufficiently prais'd.

die.

1690

The strong Fort of *Duncannon* that commands the River of *Waterford*, surrendred this Day to his Majesty.

6.

27. 1690

His Highness the Duke of *Glocester* was christened this Day at *Hampton-Court* by the Lord Bishop of *London*, and named *William*, the King and the Earl of *Dorset* being Godfathers, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* Godmother.

7.

28. 1690

There was a bloody Encounter this Day between Major General *Mackay* commanding in chief his Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*, and the Scots Rebels commanded by the Lord *Dundas* and Colonel *Cannon*. The Fight was very furious for some time, but some of the King's Forces

Roman  
Account.

8.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

8.

29. 1694

Forces giving ground, the rest were forced to retire, which they did in good Order. *Dundas* himself charged the Regiment of the Earl of *Leven*, who tho newly rais'd, maintained their Ground with an extraordinary Bravery. The Lord *Dundas* was killed in the Action.

The French having taken *Gironne*, *Rosés*, and several other Places in *Catalonia*, and making Preparation to bessege *Barcelona* both by Sea and Land, the King of *Spain* applied himself to his Majesty, and let him know that he was unable to protect that Town, or the rest of his Kingdom, unless his Majesty was pleased to send his Fleet to his Assistance. The Demand was not acceptable to many, because it was very well known that the Spaniards were not able to supply our Fleet with Necessaries; but such was the Generosity of his Majesty, that he made choice of Admiral *Russel* to command his Fleet in the *Straits*. He sailed accordingly, and the News of his Departure being brought into *Catalonia*, the French Fleet were so frightened, that they sailed

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

sailed from the Bay of Barcelona with what Haste they could, and retired into Toulon. The French Army did not think fit then to attack Barcelona, where Admiral *Rassel* arrived this Day, being received with all the Marks of Respect and Gratitude. The Inhabitants made Bonfires, stiled him their Deliverer, and many caused his Name to be ingraven on their Doors. 'Tis observable that the French Fleet run away upon a false Report, for Admiral *Rassel* was not yet near the Straits when they retired, which certainly cannot be ascribed but to the terrible Apprehension they had to have to deal with a Man who so roughly used them two Years before at the *Hogus*. Thus Catalonia and Spain were preserved by his Majesty.

9.

30. 1689

King *James* having sent Major General *Mackarty* with 6000 Men to reduce the *Iniskilling-men*, who had generously taken up Arms in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, and they having notice, it was resolved to go and fight the Irish before they came near this Town.

Roman  
Account.

10.

Roman Account.	English Account.
	<p>Town. They marched accordingly to a Place called <i>Newton-Batler</i>, where they found the Irish advantageously posted on an Eminence, with some Pieces of Cannon, having two Bogs before them, infomuch that there was no coming at them but by two narrow Ways. However Colonel <i>Woolsey</i> who commanded the <i>Iniskilling</i>-men, charged them so vigorously that they were entirely routed, and their General taken Prisoner. Our Men were but 1200 Foot. and 800 Horse and Dragoons, and the Irish were 6000. The Irish lost near 3000 Men, and the <i>Iniskilling</i>-men not above 20, and 30 wounded, which seems incredible; and it must be confessed that tho there was a great deal owing to their Valour, yet much more to the Providence of God. The Account of the Actions of that People, and especially since they were commanded by Colonel <i>Woolsey</i>, deserves every Man's Perusal.</p>

10. 31. 1689 The Irish Rebels raised this Day the Siege of *London-derry*, before which they sat down the 19th of April last. King *James*, the Duke of *Berwick*, and the greatest

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

greatest Officers, came to press on the Siege of that Place, which was not fortified at all, or very little. The Garison consisted of the Inhabitants and other Protestants who had fled thither to avoid the cruel Usage of the Irish: and Colonel Lundy, whom they had chosen their Governour, had so little opinion of the Defence they could make, that in the Month of April he told Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Richards, who were sent from England to relieve the Town, that they could not hold out a Week, and advised them to return without exposing their Men, and quitted the Place himself; yet such was the Bravery of those Inhabitants, that they defended their Town against the whole Power of the Irish, tho pinch'd by a hard Famine which destroy'd six thousand Persons. The Irish threw 591 Bombs into the Place, lost a great Number of Men, and were forced to raise the Siege, the Town being relieved the Day before by Major General Kirk. The Siege of this Place will make it famous in History, and

Roman  
Account.

dit.

11.



Roman Account. English Account.

and our Posterity will admire the brave Defence the Inhabitants made, especially if they consider that Mr. *Walker* a Minister, and one Mr. *Baker*, who had never bore Arms before, were chosen Governours.

dit. 1678

This Day was concluded and signed the Treaty of Peace between the States of *Holland* and *France* at *Nimwegen*, whereby the French restored *Mastricht*, the only Place they were then in possession of, the Prince of *Orange* having beat them from all the other Places they had taken belonging to the States General. His Highness was very sorry for that Peace, knowing that it was neither safe nor honourable.

August.

11. 1. 1674

This Day was fought the bloody Battel of *Senff* between the Confederate Army commanded by his Highness the Prince of *Orange* and the French, under the Command of the Prince de *Conde*. The French attacked the Rear of the Allies, consisting of the Spanish Troops, whom they defeated without any great Opposition; and had they

O tement

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

seemed themselves with that Advantage, no body could have denied them the Glory of the Day; but the Prince *de Conde* flattering himself with the Hopes of an entire Victory, attacked the Body of the Allies commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, where he met with an extraordinary Resistance, which gave time to the Germans who had the Vanguard, to come to their Assistance, and there was a most desperate Fight which lasted from the Morning till the Moon's setting parted both Armies. The Allies remained in the Field, and the French retired. Both claimed the Victory, but certainly there is no better Mark of it than to remain in the Field of Battel. The Loss the French sustained is almost incredible, and it was this melancholick Consideration that obliged the French King to say, that he should be very sorry to buy another Victory at such a rate. The Troops of the French King's Household were almost all cut to pieces, and they lost two Standards. The first Regiment of Horse of France call'd the *Cornette Blanche* lost

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

lost also their white Standard. The French took many Standards and Colours in the beginning of the Battel, as also many Prisoners, and they claimed the Honour of the Day only upon that Account. This was the first Battel the Prince of Orange fought, in which he shewed such Prudence, Conduct and Bravery together, that the Great Prince de Conde, who was a very good Judg in these Matters, could not forbear doing him Justice; and said, that he fought twenty Princes of Orange that Day; for, says he, he was every where, he shewed the Experience of an Old General, and the Bravery of a Souldier: The only Fault I think he was guilty of, was exposing his Person too much. In short, I have Reason to believe, that this young Prince will equal if not exceed the Williams, Maurices, and Henries, his glorious and renowned Ancestors. Count de Soubes General of the Germans, who behaved himself with an extraordinary Bravery in that Action, expresses himself in these Words in his Letter to the States General: The Event of this Battel is turned to the Glory

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

of his Highness the Prince of Orange, who has shewn on this occasion the Prudence of an old Captain, the Valour of Cesar, and the Intrepidity of Marius. This I say without Flattery; and if I have any ways contributed towards the gaining of this Victory, I have but followed the Example of his Highness.

dis.

1675

The Allies having besieged Triers, and the Marechal de Crequy being advanced with his Army to relieve the Town, it was resolved to leave a Body in the Trenches, and go to fight the French, and accordingly they passed this Day the River of Saar in sight of the French, whom they attacked with so much Vigour and Bravery, that they were entirely routed, leaving all their Cannon behind them, with 74 Colours and Standards, 200 Wagons laden with Ammunition, and their Baggage, 3000 Men kill'd upon the spot, and 2000 Prisoners. Never was a more general Rout, the General run away into Triers, and the rest of the Army made shift to save themselves where-ever they could. The Duke of Zell, and his Brother the

Roman  
Account.

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dis.

12.

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman Account.	English Account.	
		the Bishop of <i>Osnabrug</i> now Elector of <i>Hanover</i> , had the chief Command: the old Duke of <i>Lorain</i> came time enough to share in the Honour of the Day; and the Conduct of the Marquiss <i>de Grana</i> , and of the Duke of <i>Holstein Ploen</i> , deserveth to be particularly commended.

dit.	1689	General <i>Mackay</i> defeated part of the Scots Rebels.
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dit.	1695	The English Fleet under the Command of the Lord <i>Berkley</i> , attempted this Day the bombarding of <i>Dunkirk</i> , but the Enemy having secured the <i>Rict-bank</i> and wooden Forts with Piles, Booms, Chains and floating Pontons mounted with Cannon, the Machine Vessels invented by Mr. <i>Messers</i> could not come near enough to have the intended Effect, and so the Fleet retired without any other Loss but of a Dutch Frigate, which in turning out ran aground, and was fired by the Enemy.
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12.	2. 1667	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> is admitted into the Council of State of <i>Holland</i> as the first Nobleman.
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Roman  
Account.  
dit.

English  
Account.  
1685

This Day at 4 in the After-noon died Pope *Innocent XI*, justly lamented by all the Papists except the French, who hated him mortally because he opposed their Incroachments and Invasions. They stiled him the *Protestant Pope*, and accused him to have been concerned in the late happy Revolution, and to have a blind Deference for the Prince of *Orange*, as, they say, it appeared in the Elections of the Elector of *Cologne* and Bishop of *Lige*, in which his Holiness did nothing but what the Prince of *Orange* inspired him with. These are the very Words of a Pamphlet printed at *Paris*; but however it be, 'tis certain that this was the first Loss the League sustained, and that he had a great Esteem for his Majesty, which will not seem strange to such who will consider that *Odescalchi* was a Man of Honour, and had been a Souldier before he wore the Triple Crown. He was the chief Promoter of the Alliance concluded between the See of *Rome*, the Emperor, the King of *Poland*, and the Republick of *Venice*, against the Turks in the Year 1684.

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Rom.  
Acco.

13.

Roman Account.	English Account.
13.	<p><i>Bartolomeu Lanier Sieur de Grandval Knight of Malta,</i>  3. 1692 <i>born at Linere in Picardy, was</i>  <i>this Day hang'd, drawn and</i>  <i>quarter'd in the midst of his</i>  <i>Majesty's Army incamped at</i>  <i>Hall near Brussels, for having</i>  <i>conspired to assassinate the</i>  <i>King, with one Dumont and a</i>  <i>Dutch-man called Letvendael.</i>  <i>The first discovered the Busi-</i>  <i>ness to the Duke of Zell, and</i>  <i>the second to his Brother in</i>  <i>Holland. They were confronted</i>  <i>as Witnesses of the Fact, which</i>  <i>Grandval himself confessed and</i>  <i>owned. The Design of assassi-</i>  <i>nating his Majesty had been en-</i>  <i>couraged by the Marquiss de</i>  <i>Louvoys in the Year 1690;</i>  <i>and these Assassines missing of</i>  <i>their Design that Campaign,</i>  <i>and Monsieur Louvoys dying</i>  <i>some time after, it was laid by.</i>  <i>Barbrieux however finding that</i>  <i>Project in his Father's Paper,</i>  <i>would not let it fall, but sent</i>  <i>for Grandval, who accordingly</i>  <i>enter'd into a new Negotiation</i>  <i>with Dumont, by Letters, who</i>  <i>was then at Hanover, and took</i>  <i>with him a third Associate</i>  <i>called Letvendael, who was then</i>  <i>at Paris. They met near Boisse-</i>  <i>duc,</i></p>

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

duc, and came to the Army to put in execution their barbarous Design, where *Grandval* was seized and tried the 11th Instant N. S. in a Council of War, consisting of *Scravenmoor*, *Sir John Lanier*, *Talmash* and *Mackay* Lieutenant Generals, the Marquiss *la Forest*, *de Weede*, *Noyelles* and *Zobell* Major Generals, *Churchill* and *Ramsay* Brigadeers, the Earl of *Athlone* General of the Dutch Horse being President. It did not appear that they were encourag'd to that villanous Action immediately by the French King himself, but the Circumstances are more than a Presumption of his being privy to it, for it is not likely that *Louvoys* and *Barbzieux* would have framed such a Project without acquainting their Master with it; and if the French King had not been concerned in it, would he not himself have punished the barbarous Villains upon whom that horrid Fact was proved? *Grandval* writ a Letter to one *Mademoiselle Jure* at *Paris*, wherein he desired her to wait upon the Archbishop of *Rhims*, *Louvoys's* Brother, and to tell him he

Roman  
Account.



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

he had obeyed the Marquis of  
Barberjeux's Order, to the Ex-  
pence of his Life. By the E-  
vidence of *Dumont* and *Lieven-  
dael* it appears as clear as the  
Sun, that the late King *James*  
had encouraged that Villany by  
Promises he made himself with-  
out Mediators. Colonel *Parker*  
was concerned in that Conspi-  
racy as well as in the last. There  
was a Book printed here,  
wherein it was proved that both  
the French King and K. *James*  
were privy to that horrid De-  
sign; but a certain great Man,  
who was then at the Helm of  
the Government, would not  
suffer it to be published.

14

4. 1678

The French having besieged  
*Mons*, his Highness the Prince  
of *Orange* marched with the  
Confederate Army to relieve  
the Place. The Duke of *Lux-  
embourg* General of the French  
Army having notice of the  
March of the Allies, possessed  
himself of several Passes and  
Posts about the Place, which  
he fortified in such a manner,  
that he writ to the Mareschal  
d' *Estrades* then at *Nimeguen*,  
that he was so posted, that if  
he had but ten thousand Men,  
and

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

and the Prince forty, yet he was sure he could not be forced, whereas he took his Army to be stronger than that of the Allies. However the Prince attacked the French with such a Bravery, that after a bloody and obstinate Fight he beat them from those strong Posts. The Night prevented the End of the Action, during which the French retired towards *Abas* in great Confusion, leaving a great many wounded in the Field of Battel. The next Morning the Prince designed to pursue them, and oblige them to fight or to raise the Blockade of *Abas*, but he was prevented by the Advice he received from the States of the Peace being signed between them and *France* on the 11th Instant. The French who could not deny or conceal their Defeat, sought for vain and frivolous Excuses, and complained against the Prince, whom they accused of Violation of the publick Faith in attacking their Army after he knew the Peace was signed. This was the Language of the *Paris* Gazetteer, and other mercenary Fellows like him; but

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

but the Men of Honour that were in the French Army did not entertain such Thoughts; and any impartial Man who will but cast his Eyes on the Conduct and Character of his Majesty, will never suspect him to have been guilty of the Charge the French laid upon him. 'Tis true the States had sent an Express with a Pacquet to the Prince the Day the Battle was fought, but it was intercepted and concealed by the Marquiss de Grana, who being averse to the Peace, thought that the Gain of a Victory might change the Face of the Affairs of *Christendom*, and contribute to the Continuation of the War, which he knew his Highness did wish, because he did wisely foresee that the Peace of *Nimeguen* was but an Artifice of the French King to break the Confederacy, and then put into execution the Project he had form'd of the Universal Monarchy. His Highness did Wonders in the Action, and being in the midst of the Enemy, a French Officer was going to shoot him with a Pistol, but was prevented by Mon-

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

Monfieur D'averquerque, who shot the French-man dead. A great Officer of the French Army who was in the Engagement was fo charmed with the Conduct and Courage of the Prince, that he faid, that he esteem'd this the only Heroick Action that had been done in the whole Courfe or Progreſs of the War. The English Forces behaved themselves to Admiration, and the Earl of Offry who commanded them gave extraordinary Proofs both of his Prudence and Valour. The Duke of Monmouth arrived in the Camp two Hours before the Engagement, and accompanied his Highneſs every where.

5.

5. 1678

The Prince having ſignified to the Mareſchal de Luxembourg the Advices he had received that Morning of the Peace being concluded at Nimwegen, that General deſired to ſee the Prince, which was agreed to, and they met in the Field at the Head of their chief Officers, where all paſſed with the Civilities that became the Occaſion, and with great Curioſity of the French to ſee and croud about a young Prince who had made ſo much Noiſe

in

# The Royal Almanack.

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

in the World, and had the Day before given Life and Vigour to such a desperate Action, as all Men esteemed this Battel of *St. Denis*. 'Tis observable that *Monsieur de Luxembourg*, tho a Duke, Peer, and Marechal of *France*, and General of the French Army, shew'd such a Respect for his Highness, that he never put on his Hat while he was with him, and that seeing the Count d' *Auvergne* Brother to the Duke de *Bouillon*, who claims the Title of Prince, covering himself, he sent him back to his Post to teach him better Manners. He made a short but very fine Speech to the Prince, and parted with the greatest Marks of Respect that could have been expected.

dit.

1692

The Confederate Army commanded by the Duke of *Savoy*, the Marquis de *Liganes*, Count *Caprara*, and Duke of *Schomberg*, having forced their Way into *Dauphine*, taken *Guillestre* and several other Passes, obliged the Garison of *Ambrun* to surrender that Place this Day, and by an Article of the Capitulation it was agreed

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that

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

that no Officer or Souldier except the Marquiss de Larray and three more, should serve during the Campaign. As soon as the Place was delivered, the Duke of Schomberg caused Monsieur du Bourdieu, Minister of the French Church of the Savoy, and then his Chaplain, to preach in the Town; and all the new Converts, Inhabitants thereof, and of the Neighbourhood, assisted at the Divine Service with an incredible Joy; which sheweth how little Reason the Papists have to boast of the pretended Conversion performed by their booted Missionaries.

16.

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7. 1695

The King pressing very hard the Castle of Namur, and the French daring not attack our Lines to oblige his Majesty to raise the Siege, they thought to compass their Design at an easier rate; and accordingly the Mareschal de Villeroy having reinforced his Army with the Garisons of the Frontier Places, marched the 13th Instant N.S. to Anderlecht near Brussels to bombard the Place, expecting that the King would immediately leave Namur to relieve Brussels.

Prince

Rom  
Acc

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Prince Vaudemont who observed his Motions arrived at the same time in the Place, and disposed his Army as he thought fit, to hinder the French from attacking the Town otherwise than by their Bombs. The Elector of *Bavaria* came also to the Place to give the necessary Orders to quench the Fire, and prevent the Disorders that might happen on such an occasion. The same Day between twelve and one of the Clock the Mareschal *de Villeroi* having made all the Preparations for executing his Design, sent an impertinent Letter by a Trumpet to the Prince *de Bergues*, Governour of *Brussels*, wherein he said, that his Master being full of Goodness towards his Subjects, had sent him to bombard *Brussels*, as a Means to put a stop to the bombarding of his Maritime Places by the Fleet of the Prince of *Orange*; that it was with Reluctancy that he was necessitated to make use of Reprisals; and therefore if he could be assured that his Sea-Ports should be no more bombarded, he would forbear bombarding *Brussels*, desiring

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

firing to know in what part of the Town the Electorefs of *Bavaria* was, being forbid to fire there; giving time for an Answer till 5 a Clock in the Evening. The Góvernour having communicated that Message to the Elector of *Bavaria*, he returned an Answer to this purpose, That he could not give a direct Answer to the Declaration he had sent him concerning the bombarding of *Brussels*, and the Reason alledged for it, since it regarded the King of *Great Britain*, who was before the Castle of *Namur*, but that if he would give a longer time, his Electoral Highness would procure an Answer in 24 Hours, and that the Electorefs was in the King's Palace. As the Message of *Villeroy* was only to throw the *Odium* of that Bombardment upon his Majesty, and for no other purpose, since he knew very well that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and less still the Governour of *Brussels*, could not promise what he demanded, the French begun to throw their Bombs, and fire their red hot Bullets at 5 a Clock, and continued till the 15th N.S. at 9 in the

Roman  
Account.



# The Royal Almanack.

167

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Morning, and destroyed most of the lower Town, but could not reach the Magazines; and this Day their Army retired towards *Engbien*. The *Paris Gazetteer* wrote a very impudent *Manifesto*, wherein he endeavour'd to insinuate that the English were the first who put in practice that barbarous way of destroying Towns, but his Lies had not the Success he expected, for the bombard- ing of *Genoa* in time of Peace several Years before this War, and the horrid Ravages com- mitted by them in the *Palati- nate*, *Piemont*, and other Parts, were too fresh in the Memory of Men, to be effaced by that mercenary Pen. The Elector- ess of *Bavaria* was so frighted, that she miscarried of a Boy, to the unspeakable Grief of the Ele- ctor. Few People were killed in the Town, but the French lost a pretty many.

18.

8. 1690

This Day was fought a Battle between the Duke of *Savoy* and Monsieur *Catinat* at *Staf- farde*, which lasted eight Hours, but the Duke of *Savoy* was forced to retire as orderly as he could towards *Carmagnole*, lea-

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Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

ving to the French the Field of  
Battel, and 3 or 4 Pieces of  
Cannon. His Baggage was saved,  
and the Loss was pretty equal  
on both sides; and much a-  
bout the same time the Vau-  
dois defeated the French, and  
beat them out of their Val-  
lies.

19.

9. 1678

The States General taking  
into their Consideration the  
great Service Monsieur D'auver-  
querque had done in preserving  
the Person of his Highness the  
Prince of Orange, and killing a  
French Officer who was ready  
to shoot his Highness in the Bat-  
tel of St. Denis, resolved to re-  
turn him their Thanks for that  
important Service, and assure  
him that they would give him  
effectual Marks of their Gra-  
titude, and in the mean  
time presented him with a  
golden hilted Sword, and a  
fine Case of Pistols adorned also  
with Gold.

dit.

1690

The King sat down this Day  
before Limerick. The Irish who  
had a very numerous Garison,  
came out in a body to defend  
the Approaches, but were bea-  
ten in with a great Loss. We  
took that Day Cromwell's Fort,  
and

Roman  
Account.

dit.

# *The Royal Almanack.* 163

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	and the <i>Old Chappel</i> , two very advantageous Posts very near the Town. His Majesty and his Royal Highness were in great Danger.
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<i>dit.</i>	1691	This Day was fought the bloody Battel of <i>Salankemen</i> between the Imperial Army commanded by Prince <i>Lewis</i> of <i>Baden</i> and the Turks under the Command of the Grand Visier. The Battel was very doubtful for some time, but at last it pleased God to bless the Christians with an entire Victory. The Turks lost 13000 Men upon the spot, 158 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, all their Baggage, a great Number of Standards and Colours, and several thousand Prisoners. The Turks were twice as numerous as the Christians, and were besides strongly intrench'd. The Christians lost about 5000 Men. The Auxiliary Troops of <i>Brandenburgh</i> behaved themselves to Admiration. The Emperor was so pleased with the Conduct of Prince <i>Lewis</i> of <i>Baden</i> , that he declared him his Lieutenant General, with all the Prerogatives enjoy'd before by the Duke of <i>Lorain</i> .
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This

Roman  
Account.  
20.

English  
Account.  
10. 1672

This Day the Court of Justice of Holland pass'd Sentence upon *Cornelius de Wit* Great Bailly of *Putten*, Burgomaster of *Dordrecht*, and Brother to the famous *John de Wit*, Pensionary of *Holland*, for having conspired the Death of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*. There was but one Evidence against him, viz. a Chirurgeon, who positively declared that the said *Cornelius de Wit* had promised him 30000 Florins, besides a great Preferment, in case he did poison his Highness, or put him to Death by any other Means whatsoever. The Evidence being not sufficient to condemn him to Death, the Court deprived the said *de Wit* of all his Places, and banished him for ever out of the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*.

21.

11. 1693

Colonel *Sellwin* and the Lord *George Hamilton* were this Day made Brigadeers General of Foot in consideration of their good Services, and especially in the Siege of *Namur*, which the King pressed very hard at this time.

*John*

Roman  
Account.  
22.

dit.

dit.

# The Royal Almanack. 163

Roman Account.	English Account.
22. 1672	12. 1672

*John de Wit* and *Cornelius de Wit* his Brother, were this Day massacred by the Inhabitants of the *Hague*, who accused them of having betrayed their Country to the French. *Cornelius de Wit* was banished, and his Brother by an imprudent Vanity went in his Coach to the Prison to carry him away, as in Triumph, which so much incensed the Mob, that they tore them to pieces.

dit.	1689	This Morning his Grace the Duke of <i>Schomberg</i> , with their Majesties Forces set sail for <i>Ireland</i> , to reduce that Kingdom. Many have wondred that he was sent no sooner, but 'tis likely that the Government expected the Event of the Insurrection of the Rebels in <i>Scotland</i> , headed by <i>Dundee</i> .
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dit.	1691	The King having pursued the French Army commanded by the <i>Marschal de Luxembourg</i> very near <i>Philippville</i> , where they intrench'd themselves in Woods behind Rivers and Defiles; his Majesty seeing the Impossibility of forcing them to fight, caused the Fortifications of <i>Beaumont</i> , which the Enemy had quitted upon our Approach,
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Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

proach, to be blown up in sight of the French Army, which durst not come out of their In- trenchments: after which the King retired towards *Gerpinus* and *St. Gerard*.

Roman  
Account.  
dit.

23.

13. 1672

The Prince of *Orange* having notice of the Misfortune of *Messieurs de Wit*, who had been the Day before massacred, gave Orders to inquire who were the Promoters of that Action, in order to be punished. This Generosity of the Prince was mightily commended, especially of such who knew that that Family had been without any Cause his greatest Enemies. *John de Wit* was an extraordinary Man, and understood the Affairs of *Europe* as well as any Man; yet his Obstinacy, in relation to the Prince, brought his Country to the very brink of its Ruine, and was the Occasion of his tragical Death.

25.

dit.

1698

The Duke of *Schömburg*, General of their Majesties Forces, landed with the Army this Day in *Bangor-Bay* near *Carrickfergus*.

24.

14. 1672

The Prince of *Orange* with a Detachment of his Army beat the French from several Posts about

# *The Royal Almanack.* 167

Roman Account.	English Account.	about Worden, and pursued them to the Gates of Utrecht.
dit.	1694	The Queen put out a Proclamation for apprehending Colonel <i>Parker</i> , who being committed to the Tower for High Treason, found Means to make his Escape.
25.	15. 1689	The Dutch Army commanded by Prince <i>Waldeck</i> being incamped near <i>Walcourt</i> , had this Day a bloody Rencounter with the French, who thought to have surpris'd our Army, while a good part of it were gone to forage. The French attacked the Town of <i>Walcourt</i> , which covered the Pass to the Dutch Camp, but the Prince of <i>Waldeck</i> had put so many Men in it, that they could never take it, tho it was almost open, and that the Attack lasted six Hours. The English behaved themselves with a great Bravery. The French lost in that Action near 2000 Men, and amongst them the Marquiss de <i>St. Gelais</i> Marechal de Camp, and Count d' <i>Artagnan</i> , with 27 Officers of the Guards. The Allies did not lose above 60 Men; and had the Nature of the Ground permitted our Men

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Roman  
Account.

English Account. to follow the Enemy, they had entirely defeated the French Army, which retired in great Confusion.

26.

16. 1689

A Party was sent this Day by the Duke of *Schomberg* towards *Belfast*, which the Irish quitted upon their Approach.

dit.

1695

The English Fleet commanded by my Lord *Berkley* anchored this Day before *Calais*, and next Morning the Bombing Vessels stood as near the Shore as possible, and bombarded the Town till 6 in the Evening. They set it on fire in several Places, and their Magazine in the *Rice-Bank* was blown up. The French came out with their Long Boats and Half Gallies, but were repulsed with great Loss.

27.

17. 1672

The Bishops of *Liege* and *Munster* raised this Day the Siege of *Groninguen*, before which Place they had set down the 20th ultimo, with their own Forces, and a Detachment of the French. The Place was vigorously attacked, and it was the first time the Bombs were made use of, that is, since they were brought to a kind of Perfection. The Bishops had 4600 Men



# The Royal Almanack. 169

Roman Account.	English Account.	Men killed on the spot, and above 5000 Deserters, and left 5 Cannons behind. Monsieur Charles Rabenhaut was Governor of the Town, and the Duke of Holstein Commander of the Garison.
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dir. The States of Holland and Westfrizeland gave this Day Authority to the Prince to change those Magistrates of the Towns of their Provinces as he should think fit, without any Exception or Restriction. Whereupon most of the Magistrates of the said Provinces were turned out upon the Complaints brought to his Highness of their being disaffected to the Publick Good.

dir.	1690	The Trenches were opened before Limrick.
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dir.	1692	A Detachment of the Garison of Namur, commanded by the Prince d'Enrichmont, the Marquiss d'Hocquincourt, and the Marquiss d'Ecos, was this Day defeated by a Detachment of the Allies, belonging to the Garison at Huy. The Dispute was very sharp, and the French had above 300 Men killed, and 356 taken Prisoners, amongst whom were 30 Officers, be-
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Q sides

Roman Account.	English Account.	
28.	18.	sides the chief Officers who commanded the Detachment.
29.	19. 1689	The Ottoman Forces were this Day entirely routed by the Imperialists, commanded by Prince <i>Lewis</i> of <i>Baden</i> , on the River <i>Morava</i> in <i>Servia</i> . They had 15000 killed and wounded, and lost a great number of Standards and Colours, with the Horse's Tail, 105 Pieces of Cannon, and their Baggage. The Christians lost about 2000 Men.
dit.	1690	This Day his Majesty was going from his Quarters to <i>Cromwell's</i> Fort, to direct the Batteries against the Town of <i>Lymrick</i> ; and just as his Horse was entering a Gap, the Divine Providence directed a Gentleman to stop his Majesty to speak with him, and in that Moment there struck a twenty four Pounder in that very Gap, which would have certainly kill'd him, but did him no harm at all, except that it struck the Dust all about him.
dit.	1692	The Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of <i>Savoy</i> , took this Day Possession of the Town of <i>Gap</i> in <i>Dauphine</i> . The

Roman Account.	English Account.	
30. dit.	20. 1672	The French attempting to relieve Worden, were beat back by his Highness.
dit.		The French were forced to raise the Blockade of <i>Mastricht</i> .
dit.	1690	The King caused a Redoubt at <i>Lymrick</i> to be attacked, which our Men took after a short Resistance; and the Enemy having made a Sally with 2000 Men to retake it, they were beat back with great Loss.
dit.	1695	This Day was made a general Assault upon the Castle of <i>Namur</i> and Fort <i>Cohora</i> . The English Granadeers supported by 4 Regiments, viz. <i>Coulthrop's</i> , <i>Frederick Hamilton's</i> , <i>Mackay's</i> , and <i>Buchar's</i> , were appointed to attack the Breach of <i>Terra-nova</i> , under the Command of my Lord <i>Cutts</i> ; Count <i>Rivera</i> with the Spaniards and Bavarians to attack Fort <i>William</i> or <i>Cohorn</i> on the side next <i>Terra-nova</i> ; Major General <i>la Cave</i> with the Brandenburgers to storm Fort <i>William</i> on the other side; and Major General <i>Swirin</i> with the Dutch was appointed to attack the Castle. The Signal being given, all the Forces advanced with an unparallel'd Intrepidity.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ry. The English forced their way through the Breach, and notwithstanding the Resistance of the Enemy, and the great fire they made upon our Men, they gained the top of the same; but finding the French strongly intrenched beyond it, and the Nature of the Ground not permitting our Men to advance in any Front, they were forced to retire. Count *Riviera* was killed upon approaching *Fort Coborn*, but nevertheless the Bavarians lodged themselves upon the Salient Angle of the Counterscarp, in which they maintain'd themselves by the Assistance of my Lord *Cutts*, who came timely to their Relief. The Action was very hot, and a Battery which the Enemy had within their Pallisadoes much gauled our Men; whereupon my Lord *Cutts* ordered a Lieutenant of *Mackay's* Regiment with 30 Men to pass the Pallisadoes, and attack that Battery, which he performed with an extraordinary Bravery, turning 7 of their Cannon against them, and securing some of their Mines. Major Generals *la Caze* and *Swerin* forced the

Roman  
Account.

31.

Sept  
1.

# The Royal Almanack.

1773

Roman Account. English Account.

the French from the Post they attacked, and made each a good Lodgment on the same, which they perfected that Night and the next Day; and in the meantime our Batteries continued to play upon *Terra-nova*, to make that Attack more practicable. This Action was very vigorous, and it is granted, that had the English Granadeers been timely supported, they would have carried the Post of *Terra-nova*. The Allies had near 2000 killed and wounded, and the French near as many.

31. 21, 1689

The Town of *Carickfergus* was besieged this Day by their Majesties Forces commanded by the Duke of *Schomberg*.

September

1. 22, 1695

Our Batteries having enlarg'd our Breaches, his Majesty returned before the Castle of *Namur* from his Camp at *Maff*, where he was gone the Day of the General Storm to observe the French Army, which was advanced to relieve the Place, and durst not attempt to attack the King's Army, tho they were 100000 strong; but he met upon the way an Adjutant

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Roman  
Account.

Engliſh  
Account.

of the Elector of Bavaria, who was sent to acquaint his Majesty that the French seeing our Preparations for a second Assault, and fearing to be put to the Sword, had beat a Parley. His Majesty being arrived at the Cloyſter of *Salfats*, Hostages were immediately exchanged, and Propositions brought from the Castle. They demanded to have ten Days to expect Relief, and several other things, which were denied them; and their Propositions, with the Elector of Bavaria's Answer, were sent back to the Castle the same Evening; and his Majesty returned to his Camp to observe Monsieur de *Villeroy*, who was incamped at *Bonef*.

2.

23. 1695

This Morning the Capitulation was signed by the Elector of Bavaria, Monsieur de *Boufflers* and Count *Guiscard*, whereby Fort *William*, *La Casotte*, and some other Works were immediately delivered up to our Forces, and it was agreed that the Garison should march out three Days after, viz. the 5th, through the Breach, with all the usual Marks of Honour, with 6 Pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars.

Mon-

Roman  
Account  
dit.

4.

dit.

5.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Monfieur de Villeroi who was advanced to Boneff with his Army in order to relieve <i>Namur</i> , retired this Day in great Precipitation, having notice of the furrendring of the Place.
3.	24. 1695	The Confederate Fleet under the Command of Admiral <i>Ruffel</i> having appeared before <i>Toulon</i> , the French were in great Confternation for their Ships, and the whole Coaft in a great Alarm; but juft as the Allies were preparing to make an Attempt upon that Place, there arofe this Day a violent Storm, which carried them away from the Coaft.
4.	25. 1691	The Town of <i>Lymerick</i> was invested by his Majefty's Army commanded by General <i>Ginkel</i> , and our Men poffeffed themfelves the fame Day of <i>Breton</i> and <i>Cromwell's</i> Forts, with the Lofs only of three or four Men.
dit.	1692	The Lord Vifcount <i>Sidney</i> made his Entry into <i>Dublin</i> , and was fworn Lord Lieutenant of <i>Ireland</i> .
5.	26. 1675	The Town of <i>Triers</i> furrendred this Day to the Allies. The Marefchal de <i>Crequi</i> who had defended that Place fince his Defeat the 11th ultimo, would

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

would never capitulate; and was delivered up Prisoner to the Allies, with such Officers who refused to sign the Capitulation, whereby it was agreed that the Garison should not bear Arms against the Confederates till after three Months. The Officers were allowed to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but the Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, were allowed to march out only with their Swords, leaving their other Arms and Horses behind them. The English who were in the Place gained a great Reputation; but as they made a most desperate Defence, a great many of them were kill'd.

dit.

1695

This Morning being the time appointed for the marching out of the French Garison of Namur, 30 Battalions were drawn up in two Lines from the Breach of *Terra-nova*, down to the *Muse*, to the Way that leads to *Givet*; and about 10 a Clock the said Garison came out through the Breach; Monsieur de Boufflers and Count Guiscard riding at the Head of their Men Sword in hand, with which they saluted his Majesty and



<p><i>Roman Account.</i></p>	<p><i>English Account.</i></p>	<p>and the Elector of Bavaria. Monsieur <i>Dickvelt</i> who knew the said <i>Mareschal</i> accosted him, and rid with him to the top of the Hill, and told him that the King of <i>England</i> had so much Reason to be displeased that the French King should detain the <i>Garisons</i> of <i>Drinse</i> and <i>Dixmude</i> Prisoners against the express Word of the Car- tel, that he was obliged by that open Injustice to secure his Per- son till he had received Satis- faction upon that Article; and immediately Monsieur <i>de L'Estang</i> Brigadier of the King's Forces arrested him with a De- tachment of the Life-Guards. The <i>Mareschal</i> was very much incensed at first with that Pro- ceeding, alledging the publick Faith of the Capitulation, wherein he was expressly men- tion'd, and said that his Master would revenge that Affront to the utmost of his Power. To which Monsieur <i>Dickvelt</i> re- plied, that as to his Threats the time of using such Language was over; that the King of <i>England</i> was obliged to it, since the French King had no Regard to Capitulations and Agree- ments;</p>
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ments; that this was no Disre-  
spect in particular to his Per-  
son, seeing his Majesty might  
have detained the whole Gari-  
son, whereas he had contented  
himself with his Person: and  
then to shew him the Esteem  
he had for him, he was order-  
ed to offer him his Liberty if he  
would pass his Word for the  
sending back of the Garisons of  
*Dinse* and *Dixmude*, or return  
himself Prisoner within a Fort-  
night. The Mareschal having  
answered that it was more than  
he could promise, he was car-  
ried Prisoner into the Town,  
and treated with the Honour  
and Respect due to a Mareschal  
of *France*; a Captain, Lieute-  
nant and Ensign mounting the  
Guard upon his Quarters with  
Colours. The Garison con-  
ducted by Count *Guiscard* conti-  
nued their March towards *Gi-  
ort*, (being conducted by 2000  
Dragoons) consisting of 5442  
Men.

Thus the important Place of  
*Namur* was surrendered to his  
Majesty in sight of an Army of  
above 100000 Men command-  
ed by the most experienced  
Generals of *France*, and in  
which

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

which were most of the Princes of the Blood, who, it seems, came within sight of that Fortress only to be the Spectators and Witnesses of the Capitulation. The French had made that Place so strong, that they had the Confidence to cause this Inscription to be ingraven on the Gates, *Reddi sed Vinci non potest*, as if they had defied all the World to take it: And when the News came to Paris of the Allies having besieged that Place, and that Monsieur de Boufflers was in it with about 16000 Men, 'tis said the French King laugh'd at that Account, and said, it was but a Feint, and that the Prince of Orange was too sensible a Man to be guilty of such a Folly: but the Event did shew that there is no Place impregnable when attacked by brave Troops, animated by the Presence of so great a General as his Majesty. When the French took it, they coined a Medal with this Motto, *Amat victoria testis*, which we may easily retort upon them, for we had for Witnesses the whole Power of France. The Allies lost about 9000 Men, but

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

but the Loss of the French was at least as great, since out of 16000 Men there marched out not 6000, besides about 2000 who were sick, or were sent upon the Capitulation of the Town to Dinant. One thing we must observe more, is, that tho the French were so numerous in the Place, and commanded by so fiery a Man as Monsieur de Boassiers, yet they never regained any Post they were beaten off; and ever since the Attack of the Envelope in the beginning of the Siege they seemed to be afraid of our Troops. The Allies found in the Place 69 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Mortars, and 4 Hautwitzers with the Arms of France, 281 thousand Weight of Gunpowder, 50 great Bombs of 500 Weight each, 2600 ordinary Bombs, 1000 lesser Bombs, 750 Granadoes of 24 Pound Weight, 40000 ordinary Granadoes fixed, 150 Barrels of Cannon-Ball, Salt-peter and Brimstone 15 Tun, and 800 spare Musquets, besides several other Pieces of Cannon which were in few Days after found buried in the Ground. The Land-

Roman  
Account.

6.

dit.

dit.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Landgrave of Hesse Castle who was come from the Rhine with his own Forces, and a Detachment of Prince Lewis of Baden's Army, continued in his Majesty's Camp till the Place was surrendered, and the French retired.

I have been somewhat long in this Account, but the Reader will excuse me, because of the Importance of the Action, one of the most glorious that ever was performed.

6. 1689

27. 1689

The Garison of *Carickfergus* surrendered this Day to the Duke of *Schomberg*, and marched out to the Number of 2500 Men.

dit.

1689

The Allies stormed this Day the Counterscarp of *Mentz*, under the Command of the Duke of *Lorain*.

dit.

1690

This Day the King ordered an Attack to be made on the Counterscarp of *Lymerrick*, which our Granadeers gained with a great deal of Bravery, together with a Fort the Enemy had under the Walls; but instead of lodging themselves as they were ordered to do, and to go no further, they mounted the Breach, following the Irish that fled that way, and most of them

R

were

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

were actually in the Town; but the Regiments that were to second the Granadeers stopping at the Counterscarp, (according to Orders) the Irish rallied themselves, beat back our Men, who were forced to retire into the Trenches. We had in that Action 44 Officers wounded, and 13 kill'd. Some pretend that this Attack was mysterious, and that the Town had been easily taken, had it not been prevented by some self-interested Persons, whose Interest it was to continue the War in that Country; but whatever it be, I leave it to the Reader's Inquiry, it being out of my way at this time, according to the Rules I have prescribed to my self.

7.

28. 1672

The Prince of *Orange* went from *Loo* to the Frontiers of *Germany*, to confer with several German Princes, and there he laid the Foundation of that great Alliance that appeared soon after against *France*.

8.

29. 1688

King *James* being frightned with the great Preparations the States were making, commanded the Marquis d' *Albeville* his Ambassador to present a Memorial

Roman  
Account.

dit.

dit.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

morial concerning the same, which he did this Day, the Substance whereof is, that his Majesty of Great Britain taking a just Umbrage of the great Preparations the States were making by Sea, especially in a Season that 'tis usual to disarm a Fleet, he was commanded to demand what those Preparations were designed for; hoping that in consideration of his being their ancient Ally and Contederate, they will not refuse to give him that Satisfaction, on which the Tranquillity of Europe does depend.

dit.

1689

This Day the Town of *Mentz* surrendered to the Allies commanded by the Duke of *Lorain*, the French Garison which at the beginning of the Siege consisted of 10000 Men of their best Troops, being reduced to about 6000: the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Hanover*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, were present at that Siege.

dit.

1689

Mr. *Walker* late Governour of *London derry* waited this Day on their Majesties at *Hampton Court*, with an humble Address of the Governours, Officers,

R 2

Clergy,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Clergy, and other Gentlemen in the City and Garison of *London-derry*, and was very kindly received, and presented with five thousand Pounds. His Majesty was pleased to assure him, that this should not at all lessen the Kindness he intended to shew to him and to his Family, and that he would likewise have a particular Care of the best of the Officers and other Gentlemen who had so well behaved themselves in the Defence of *London-derry*.

9.

30. 1688

Count d' *Avaux* Ambassador of the French King to the States of *Holland*, being also netted at the Preparations of the States, presented this Day a Memorial, to know whom those Preparations were designed against, adding at the same time, that as the King his Master had sufficient Reasons to be perswaded that they were against the King of *England*, he was commanded to declare to their States, that his Majesty was under certain Obligations by Alliance and Friendship, not only to succour that Prince, but also to take the first Act of Hostility committed against him as an open

Roman  
Account.

10.

dit.

dit.



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Roman Account. English Account.

open Breach with him, leaving the States to reflect on the dangerous Consequences of their Design. This Memorial discovered the secret Alliance betwixt King *James* and the French King, which was kept so secret.

The same Day he delivered another Memorial concerning the Affairs of *Cologne*, and declared that his Master was resolved to maintain the Interest of the Cardinal de *Furstemberg*.

10. 31. 1690

This Day his Majesty thought fit to withdraw his Forces from before *Limerick* by reason of the great Rains that fell at that time, which would not permit our Men to be in the Trenches. The Town was reduced to the last Extremities; and had the Weather been fair but few Days longer than it was, it had certainly been taken.

dit. 1691

His Majesty presented this Day Prince *Vaudemont* with 40000 Florins, and his Palace at *Brussels*.

dit. 1696

This Day was published at *Paris* the separate Peace made betwixt the French King and the Duke of *Savoy*, in *July* last. That Prince, who owned

R 3 to

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

to have been used like a Slave by France, and to have been set at liberty by the Allies, forsook their Interest to join with their Enemies. By the Treaty concluded with him the French have restor'd to him all their Conquest in *Savoy*, *Nisse*, and *Villa Franca*, and the Town of *Pignerol* demolished, keeping the Citadel in their Hands till a General Peace is concluded. The French King has given him besides four Millions of Livers to defray his Charges. A Marriage was also agreed between the Duke of *Burgundy* and the Princess of *Piedmont*, without any Portion, as a Condition of the Treaty, and she was immediately sent into *France* to be brought up there at the King's Charge till she comes to Age of being married. This separate Peace of the Duke of *Savoy* was very dishonourable to him in the Opinion of all such Persons as think Princes ought to be grateful and tied by their Treaties as well as the rest of Mankind.

September

11.

1. 1653

The young Prince of *Orange* was brought to the *Hague*, where the People in whose Memory

Roman  
Account.

12.

# The Royal Almanack.

1687.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

memory the great Services of his Ancestors were still fresh, desired the Magistrates to give them the Standard and Colours of that Family to receive his Highness, and declared that if they were denied, they would take them by Force.

12.

2. 1682

The French King being offended that the Town of *Orange* should receive the French Protestants that left their Country to avoid the Persecution, or at least taking this for a Pre-  
 fence, ordered the Intendant of *Provence*, and the Marquis de *Montanegues* his Lieutenant General, to march towards that Place with a Detachment of Foot and Horse; and being come near it, they sent Order to the Magistrates to pull down the Walls of their Town, and to send back all the Children born Subjects of the French King, and to receive none for the future. The Magistrates answered, that they were Subjects of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and received Orders from no body else; and that therefore they desired time to give him notice thereof; but instead of being satisfied with that

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

that reasonable Answer, the said *Montanagues* enter'd the Town the 15<sup>th</sup> of *August* last with his Troops, pulled down the Walls, and continued therein 8 Days at Discretion, committing all manner of Disorders and Ravages, and extorting great Sums from the Inhabitants. The States General being acquainted with these violent Proceedings, contrary to the Treaty of *Nimègue*, ordered their Ambassadors at *Paris* to complain to the French Court, and demand Satisfaction and Reparation; and at the same time commanded their Ministers in *England* to acquaint King *Charles* with it. The French King gave answer by his Ministers, that he had reason for the doing of what had been done; and as to the Money extorted from the Inhabitants, he said it was done without Orders, and therefore had ordered to make a Restitution thereof. This Answer being not acceptable to the States, who saw thereby that the French King pretended to the Sovereignty of that Principality, whenas it belonged to his High-

Roman  
Account.

dit.

Roman Account.	English Account.
	Highness, appointed this Day Monsieur <i>Heynsius</i> Pensionary of <i>Delf</i> for their Envoy Extraordinary to <i>Paris</i> , to demand that Satisfaction should be given to the Prince and to his Subjects. King <i>Charles</i> who was concerned in that Affair as Guarantee of the Treary of <i>Nimeguen</i> , and because of the Prince being so near related to him, ordered the Lord <i>Preslon</i> his Envoy at the Court of <i>France</i> , to present a Memorial thereupon: but I could never hear that <i>France</i> made any Reparation either to the Prince or to his Subjects.

dit.

1688

The States of *Holland* replied to the Marquis *d' Albeville's* Memorial, that they had armed in Imitation of his Britannick Majesty, and other Princes, and that they had thereby given no just Cause of Offence by arming when all other Princes were in Motion, and that they were long since fully convinced of the Alliance which the King his Master had made with *France*, and which had been mentioned to them by Monsieur *le Comte d' Avaux* in his Memorial.

The

Roman Account.	Engliſh Account.	
13.	3. 1673	The ſtrong Fortreſſ of <i>Namden</i> ſurrendred this Day to the Prince, after a Siege of 4 Days. The Garifon marched out with the uſual Marks of Honour, and 2 Pieces of Cannon, to the Number of 2600 Foot, two Troops of Horſe, and about 500 ſick. His Highneſſ expoſed himſelf very much in the Attacks, and obliged the French to pay to the Inhabitants what was due to them.
14.	4. 1674	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> having reſreſhed his Army for ſome time after the Battel of <i>Steneff</i> , ſat down this Day before <i>Oudenarde</i> .
15.	5. 1690	Our Army being retired in good Order from before <i>Limerick</i> , his Maſteſty left it under the Command of Count <i>Solmes</i> ; and having appointed the Lord Viſcount <i>Sidney</i> and <i>Thomas Coningsby</i> Eſq; to be Lords Juſtices of <i>Ireland</i> , he imbarked this Afternoon at <i>Duncannon-Fort</i> with his Royal Highneſſ, and landed the next Day in <i>King's Road</i> not far from <i>Briſtol</i> .
16.	6. 1673	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> received a Letter from the Emper- ror,

Roman Account.	English Account.
	<p>ror, wherein his Imperial Majesty gave him the Title of <i>Royal Highness</i>: the Queen of <i>Spain</i> did also the like; but tho the Prince had a better Claim to it than the Duke of <i>Savoy</i>, being descended from an Emperor of <i>Germany</i>, and Grandson to <i>Henry</i> the IV<sup>th</sup> King of <i>France</i>, and to <i>Charles</i> I. King of <i>England</i>, he never, for ought I know, assum'd it, but contented himself with the bare Title of <i>Highness</i>, which no body could deny him.</p>

17.	7. 1676 The Town of <i>Philipsburgh</i> surrendered this Day to the Allies, and the French marched out to the Number of 2000 Men.
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dit.	1689 The Duke of <i>Schamberg</i> having secured <i>Carickfergus</i> , resolved to march directly towards <i>Dublin</i> , and came this Day to <i>Newry</i> , which the Irish quitted the Day before, tho it was such a Pass that General <i>Roxen</i> , who commanded in <i>Ireland</i> for the French King, said, that with 10000 Men he would stop there 100000. They burnt the Place, which so incensed the Duke, that he sent a Trumpet to the Irish to let them know, that if they burnt any more
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

more Towns, he would give no Quarter to those of their Army who should fall into his Power.

18.

8. 1692

This Day about 2 in the Afternoon happened in this City an Earthquake, which lasted about a Minute: It was felt in most Parts of *England*, and in *Flanders*. The King being incamped at *Gramen*, was then at Dinner in an old decayed House, which shaking very much, his Majesty was obliged to rise from Table, and go out of the House. We received no Damage by that Earthquake neither in the City nor in the Country.

19.  
20.

9.

10. 1688

The late King *James* having formed the Design to subvert the Laws of *England*, together with the Protestant Religion, and being sensible that a Protestant Army was not very fit for that Service, resolved to fill it with Irish Men, as devoted entirely to his Service; and accordingly ordered the Duke of *Berwick* to put into his Regiment 30 Gentlemen of that Nation, but his Lieutenant Colonel *Beaumont*, the Captains *Pa-*  
*ston*,



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Roman Account. English Account.

ston, Simon Parke, Thomas Orme, Will. Cooke, and John Post, generously refused to comply with their Colonel's Desire, at which the Court was so enraged, that they were tried in a Court-Martial, and cashiered this Day.

dit. 1688

The Prince set out for Minden to confer with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Princes of the House of Lunenburgh. It was there that an Offensive and Defensive League between those Princes was concluded, and then was laid the Foundation of that great Alliance which appeared soon after, and whereby England and the Liberties of Europe have been preserved. As that Affair required a great Secrecy, none of the Ministers of those Princes were acquainted with it: and to avoid the Disorder and Slowness that commonly attend the Confederate Armies when they are commanded by several Generals of an equal Dignity, the chief Command of the Troops of those Princes was conferr'd without any Competition on his Highness the  
S Prince

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Prince of Orange, and they gave Order to their respective Forces and Generals to be ready to march at his first Orders. It was observed that that Day was the most stormy and rainy Day that had been seen for many Years past; and some time after one of the Courtiers of the Elector of Brandenburg complaining in his Presence of the Fatigues, and of the bad Weather he met with that Day, the Elector interrupted him and said, that it *was the finest Day for Europe that ever shone.*

dit.

1690

His Majesty returned this Evening to Kensington from Ireland, and was received with all possible Demonstration of Joy. The Streets of London were filled with Bonfires, the Houses illuminated, and the People omitted nothing that might testify the extraordinary Joy they had of his Majesty's safe Return.

dit.

1691

The Marechal de Luxembourg having notice that the King had left the Confederate Army under the Command of Prince Waldeck, and that the said Army was marching from Lenz to Cambren, thought it

a

Royal Account.	English Account.
	a favourable Opportunity to attack them, and accordingly
	passed from his Camp with 40
	Squadrons of Horse and Dra-
	goons, in which were the
	Troops of the Household, with
	a Design to charge our Rear.
	There happen'd this Morning
	a pretty thick Fog, which was
	the Reason that his March was
	not discovered: and about
	Noon, just as our Rear was
	passing a little River and Defile
	near <i>la Catoire</i> , the French
	charged them with such a Vi-
	gour, that some Squadrons were
	put into Disorder; but being
	supported by the Foot, who in
	the mean time had lined the
	Hedges, they maintained their
	Post till they were reinforced
	by some other Troops who had
	already pass'd the Defile, and
	after a sharp Dispute repulsed
	the Enemy. Prince <i>Waldeck</i>
	caused the Army to stand in
	Battalia till 4 in the Afternoon,
	and then continued his March
	to <i>Cambrai</i> . The Action was
	vigorous on both Sides, and
	about 1000 Men in all lost their
	Lives in that brush. The French
	took some Prisoners, and the
	Allies did the like, and amongst
	them

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

them a Major of the Life-Guards. We lost also 7 Standards, and took 3 of theirs, 2 of which did belong to the 2 Troops of *Guards du Corps*, commanded by the Duke of *Lorges* and Duke of *Noailles*. The young Prince of *Anhalt*, and Count *Beuthem*, were killed on our side; and Count *Mauturion*, Count *Moutbrun*, Lieutenant Generals, Count *de Forghes* and Count *Mortagne* were killed on the side of the French, and a great many Persons of Note in both Armies were wounded.

dis.

1695

His Majesty having left the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria*, arrived this Day at *Loo*; and the *Mareschal de Boufflers* having given his Parole that the Garisons of *Dinse* and *Dixmude* should be released as soon as he should come to *Dinant*, his Majesty gave him leave to depart; and accordingly he set out from *Mastricht*, where he was Prisoner, the 17th Instant N. S.

21.

II. 1673

The States sent Monsieur *Fagel* to compliment his Highness on the taking of *Nairden*.

The

Roman Account.

English Account.

dis. 1674

The Prince of Conde knowing the Extremities Oudenarde was reduced to, marched to relieve it, and came in sight of the Allies the 20th, who resolved to attack them the next Day. The Prince of Orange called a Council of War, wherein he proposed to march directly to the French, and fall upon them while they were fatigued of a long March; but Count de Souches General of the Germans did not assist at the Council of War, and the next Day quitted the Trenches, and pass'd the Scheld, leaving some Pieces of his Cannon, and the Town open to the French. The Prince having notice thereof, sent a Detachment to bring back his Cannon, which he sent by Water to Ghent, with his Baggage, and was forced to raise the Siege, and follow the Imperialists and Spaniards, who had also left the Army. His Highness complained to the Courts of Vienna and Madrid against these Proceedings of the Germans and Spaniards, who would not fight tho they had so fair an Opportunity.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
22.	12. 1680	His Highness the Prince of Orange arrived at Zell, being met out of Town by the Duke of Lunsburgh himself with 22 Coaches and 6 Horses apiece. The Regiment of Guards, and a Regiment of Dragoons were drawn up in two Lines, and at his Entrance into the Town the great Guns were discharged round about the Ramparts.
23.	13. 1680	The Prince came back to the Hague from his Journey to Maastricht, and gave all necessary Orders to prepare every thing towards the execution of the Design agreed upon with the Princes he had conferred with.
24.	14. 1680	The Prince came to Haarlem, where he was received with all Marks of Respect, being met some Miles out of the Town by the Duke, the Garrison being in Arms, and the Guns round about the Fortifications discharged.
25.	15. 1680	His Highness was declared Chief of the Nobility of Zeeland, and President of the States of that Province.
26.	16. 1672	The States General gave this Day an Edict, whereby they conferr'd upon his Highness the Power to pardon such Cri-

Roman Account.	English Account.	Criminals as he should think fit.
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dis. 1691	This Day part of our Army before Limerick passed the Shannon in sight of a Detachment of the Irish, who endeavoured to oppose them, but were beaten back.
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	The same Day the Irish Garrison of Slego (having surrendered the Place the Day before to the Earl of Granard and Baldarick O'Donnel) marched out to the Number of 600 Men, leaving behind them 16 Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Barrels of Powder.
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27. 17. 1694	The Castle of Huy surrendered this Day to the Confederate Troops commanded by the Duke of Holstein Ploen Velt Marechal of the Armies of the States General, after 5 Days Attack.
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28. 18. 1672	A desperate Fellow had the Impudence to let his Highness know, that if he would incourage him, and promise a Reward, he would kill the French King his greatest Enemy: but that Offer was rejected with Horror, and had the Prince discovered the Author, he would have punished him.
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Note,

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

Note, that some time after the same Offer was made to the Prince, who sent immediately Monsieur *Dickvelt* to Count *d'Avaux*, to acquaint him with it, and where that Villain was to be found: yet that Generosity had so little Effect upon *Lewis XIV.* that he has often since that time plotted against his Majesty's Life, and protected and preferred the Villains who undertook to assassinate him.

29.

19.

30.

20. 1688

King *James* being afraid of the Preparations in *Holland*, had some time before summoned a Parliament to meet at *Westminster*; and this Day a Proclamation was issued out, whereby he declared that it was his Royal Purpose to endeavour a Legal Establishment of an Universal Liberty of Conscience for all his Subjects, and that he was resolved inviolably to preserve the Church of *England* by such a Confirmation of the several Acts of Uniformity, that they should never be alter'd by any other Ways than by repealing the several Clauses which inflict Penalties upon Persons not pre-

Roman  
Account.

October

1.

dit.

2.



Roman Account.	English Account.
	promoted or to be promoted to any Ecclesiastical Benefices or Promotions within the Meaning of the said Acts, for using and exercising their Religion, contrary to the Tenor and Purport of the said Acts of Uniformity. He declared also that for the further securing the said Church and the Protestant Religion, he was willing that the Roman Catholicks should remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons.

October.

1. 21. 1660 The States General resolved that the young Prince of *Orange* should be brought to the *Hague* to be there educated at their own Charges, and assigned for that Purpose a yearly Pension of 20000 Florins. It was resolved also that he should be a Member of the Council of State when he should come to 16 Years of Age.

dit. 1690 The English Fleet having on board several thousand Men under the Command of the Earl of *Mariborough*, came this Day to an Anchor before *Cork* Harbour.

2. 22. 1673 The Prince received a Letter of the Queen of *Spain*, where-  
in

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

in she gave him the Title of  
Royal Highness, and offered  
him the Order of the Golden  
Fleece.

ditto 1691

This Day General Ginkel  
passed the Shannon with 10 Re-  
giments of Foot, and a Detach-  
ment of Foot and Dragoons, and  
marched to Thomonds Isle, and  
caused the Works that covered  
Thomonds Bridg to be attacked,  
which our Men performed with  
such a Bravery, that they did  
not only beat the Enemy out  
of them, but pursued them to  
the Draw-Bridg; whereupon  
the French Governour of Li-  
merick fearing the English should  
enter the Town with the Irish,  
durst not let the Draw-Bridg  
down to receive them, and  
thereby left them exposed to  
our Men, who killed above 600  
of them; and a great many who  
threw themselves into the Ri-  
ver, to avoid the Sword of the  
English, were drowned.

3. 1679

Don Emanuel de Lira, Am-  
bassador Extraordinary to the  
States General, having demand-  
ed the Restitution of Maftricht,  
by virtue of a Clause mention'd  
in the Treaty of Alliance be-  
tween Spain and Holland, 1673.  
and

Roman Account.	English Account.
	and not being satisfied with the Answer given by the States; they answered this Day a second Memorial of that Minister, and declared in expresse Terms, that they could not restore that Place till his Highness the Prince of Orange had received Satisfaction of the Crown of Spain, and was paid off all the Arrears due to him, according as it had been agreed betwixt the States and his Catholick Majesty at the Treaty of Munster.

1690 The English Fleet entred this Day into the Harbour of Cork, notwithstanding the fire the Enemy made from their Batteries; and our Forces landed at a Place called the Passage.

24 1693 This Day was fought a bloody Battel at Marsaglia in Piemont, between the Confederate Troops commanded by the Duke of Savoy, and the French under the Command of Monsieur Catinat. The Fight was very obstinate, but at last the Allies were obliged to leave the Field of Battel, and so or 12 Pieces of Cannon to the Enemy. His Grace Charles Duke of

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

of Schomberg, General of his Majesty's Forces, who fought with his ordinary Bravery on foot at the Head of his Regiment, received a dangerous Wound in the Thigh, and was taken Prisoner, but sent back immediately to *Turin* upon his Parole. His *Valet de Chambre*, who accompanied him, saved his Life to the Expence of his own; which Zeal and Fidelity deserveth to be admired, especially in this Age.

5.

25. 1689

The Ambassadors of the States of *Holland* had this Day their Publick Audience of Leave of their Majesties, with all the Ceremonies that are observed at the publick Audiences of Ambassadors from Crowned Heads.

6.

26. 1688

The French King having invaded the *Palatinate* and the Empire without any Provocation or Declaration of War, the Dauphin arrived this Day before *Philipsburgh*, which had been before invested by the French.

dit.

1696

His Majesty came to *Kensington* from his Campaign in *Flanders*, having landed at *Margate* this Morning at 1 a Clock.

The

Roman  
Account.

7.

dit.

Roman  
Account.

7.

English The Garison of *Limerick* having demanded to capitulate, the Governour sent Articles to General *Ginkel*, who rejected them, and sent them 12 Articles, and let them know, that he would grant no others, ordering immediately a new Battery to be raised.

1696

The Neutrality for *Italy* was signed this Day by Count *Mansfeld* in the Name of the Emperor, the Marquis *de Leganes* for the King of *Spain*, and the Marquis *de St. Thomas* for the Duke of *Savoy*, by which it is agreed, that there shall be a Suspension of Arms in *Italy* till a General Peace; that the Siege of *Valence*, which was besieged ever since the 17th ultimo by the Duke of *Savoy*, should be immediately raised, and that the Allies should march out of *Italy*, 300000 Pistols being paid them in lieu of Winter-quarters. The Conduct of the Duke of *Savoy* can hardly be parallel'd in History, for he was the greatest part of this Summer at the Head of the Allies, and towards the latter end of it we have seen him Generalissimo of the French, invading the Coun-

T try

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

try of the Allies, who had so generously defended him against the Tyranny of the French.

Roman  
Account.

8.

28. 1688

King *James* having certain Advice that the Preparations made in *Holland* were designed against him, issued out this Day a Proclamation, whereby he declared that tho he had notice some time before of the intended Invasion of the Dutch, yet he had always declined any Foreign Succours, relying upon the true and ancient Courage, Faith and Allegiance of his People, with whom he had often ventured his Life for the Honour of this Nation, and in whose Defence he was resolved to live and die. He recalled also the Writs issued out for the Election of the Members of Parliament, which was to meet in *November* following.

1690.

1690

The Earl of *Marlborough* being reinforced by the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and a Detachment of the Grand Army, carried on the Siege of *Cork* with so much Vigour, that the Garison was obliged to capitulate, having Reason to fear they should be put to the Sword, our Men having posted them-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

themselves very near the Wall. They demanded the usual Terms of Capitulations, but were denied, and the General sent them word that he would allow them no other Conditions than to be Prisoners of War, which they submitted to, and accordingly delivered the Fort to the English. The Garison was near 5000 strong. The Duke of *Grafton*, with the Lord *O Brian*, Colonel *Granville*, Captain *Cornwal*, Captain *Neville*, and several other Sea-Officers, went to the Attack as Volunteers, and behaved themselves with an extraordinary Bravery; but the Duke received a mortal Wound, of which he died some Days after, justly lamented for his great Valour.

1674

The Germans having refused to fight the French at *Oudenarde*, and thereby disappointed the Designs of the Prince of *Orange*, his Highness left *Flanders*, and came this Day before *Grave* with 2000 Horse, to press the Siege of that important Place, which was carried on by General *Rabenhaut*.

1690

The Irish quitted the Town of *Kingsale* upon the Approach

T 2

of

<i>Roman Account.</i>	<i>English Account.</i>	
		of a Detachment of the English sent by the Earl of <i>Marlborough</i> from <i>Cork</i> .
<i>dis.</i>	1691	This Day the Town of <i>Carmagnole</i> in <i>Piémont</i> surrendered to the Confederate Army commanded by the Elector of <i>Bavaria</i> and the Duke of <i>Savoy</i> .
<i>Et.</i>	1693	The Peace of the <i>Lower Saxony</i> being in great Danger of being disturbed by the Death of the Duke of <i>Saxe Lawenburg</i> , because of the several Pretenders to that Succession, his Majesty of <i>Great Britain</i> , the King of <i>Sweden</i> , the States of <i>Holland</i> , and the Elector of <i>Brandenburgh</i> , interposed their Mediation betwixt the King of <i>Denmark</i> and the House of <i>Lunenburg</i> ; and this Day a Treaty was signed at <i>Hamburg</i> , whereby the Danes withdrew their Army from before <i>Ratzeburgh</i> , which they had already besieged; and the Princes of <i>Lunenburg</i> obliged themselves to raze the Fortifications of that Place, which had given a great Umbrage to the King of <i>Denmark</i> .
10.	30. 1688	His Highness the Prince of <i>Orange</i> gave this Day his Declaration at the <i>Hague</i> , containing the Reasons inducing him to appear



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

pear in Arms in *England*, for preserving the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. This Declaration sets forth King *James's* most notorious Breaches of the Original Contract between the King and the People, and of his Coronation-Oath; the Invitation made to his Highness by many of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, to come to their Relief, and the Prince's Intention to join with the People of *England*, and oblige the King to call a Free Parliament to redress those intolerable Grievances, and inquire into the Legitimacy of the Prince of *Wales*, which, as his Highness says, was suspected by the greatest part of the Nation.

October.

11.

1. 1690

The Earl of *Marlborough* set down this Day before *Kingsale*.

12.

2. 1688

King *James* being very sensible that his Arbitrary Government had alienated from him the Hearts of his Subjects, thought there was no better way to disappoint the Designs of the Prince of *Orange* than to

T 3

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Roman  
[Account.]English  
Account.

redress the Grievances of the Nation, and in order thereto sent this Day for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London* to *Whitehall*, where he told them, that out of his Concern for the Peace and Welfare of the City, and as a Mark of the great Confidence he had in them at a time when the Kingdom was threatned with an Invasion, he had resolved to restore to them their antient Charter and Privileges, and to put them into the same Condition they were in at the Time of the Judgment pronounced against them upon the *Quo warranto*.

The same Day a General Pardon was published, in which about 17 Persons were excepted.

dit.

1689 The Town of *Bon* surrendered this Day to the Confederate Army commanded by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the French having lost therein about 3000 Men.

dit.

1690 The two Houses of Parliament met this Day at *Westminster*, where his Majesty made a most gracious Speech on the Transactions of the last Campaign,

Roman  
Account.

dit.

13.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

paign, and the necessity of en-  
creasing our Preparations for  
the next.

The Old Fort of *Kingsale* was  
this Day stormed and taken by  
the English.

13.

3. 1688

This Day the Archbishop of  
*Canterbury*, and the Bishops of  
*London*, *Winchester*, *S. Asaph*, *Ely*,  
*Chichester*, *Rochester*, *Bath* and  
*Wells*, and *Peterborough*, all in a  
body waited upon the King,  
where they humbly advised  
him to put the Management of  
the Government in the several  
Counties into the Hands of such  
Persons as were qualified for it;  
to annul the High Commission  
for Ecclesiastical Affairs; to  
restore the President and Fel-  
lows of *Magdalen College* in *Ox-*  
*ford*; and that no Person unqua-  
lified by Law be preferr'd to  
any Place in Church or State;  
to set aside all Licences or Fa-  
culties already granted, where-  
by the Papists pretended to  
be enabled to teach publick  
Schools; to desist from the Ex-  
ercise of the Dispensing Power;  
to inhibit the four foreign Bi-  
shops, who stiled themselves *Vi-*  
*cars Apostolical*, from further in-  
vading the Ecclesiastical Juris-  
diction

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

dition vested in the Bishops of the Church of *England*; to fill the vacant Bishopricks both in *England* and *Ireland*, and especially the Archiepiscopal Chair of *York*, with Men of Learning and Piety; to supersede all further Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto's* against Corporations, and to restore to those Corporations their Charters and Privileges, as he had done to the City of *London*; to call a Free Parliament to secure the Church of *England*, the Liberties and Properties of all his Subjects, and procure a due Liberty of Conscience; and Lastly, that his Majesty would suffer his Bishops to offer him such Motives and Arguments as may persuade him to return to the Communion of the Church of *England*, in which he was baptized. The Papists were enraged at these good Advices, and the King was not pleased with such a Representation, which set too freely before him his illegal and arbitrary Proceedings.

dis.

1689

The Right Reverend *Edward Stillingfleet* Bishop of *Worcester*,  
*Simon Patrick* Bishop of *Chichester*,

Roman  
Account.

dis.

14

Roman Account.	English Account.
	chester, and Gilbert Ironside Bishop of Bristol, were this Day consecrated in the Chappel of <i>Falham</i> by the Bishops of <i>London</i> , <i>St. Asaph</i> , and <i>Rocheſter</i> .

1691	The strong Town of <i>Limerick</i> ſurrendred this Day to his Maſteſty's Forces, and at the ſame time the <i>Irish</i> made a General Capitulation for their whole Nation that was ſtill in Arms, whereby they were promiſed all the Liberty as was conſiſtent with the Laws of <i>Ireland</i> ; and ſuch as were not willing to ſtay were allowed to go to <i>France</i> . Thus ended the Wars of <i>Ireland</i> , and the famous Campaign of 1691. the moſt glorious that was ever performed by a little Army, which in about four Months time took three ſtrong Places; for beſides many Forts, Caſtles, and ſmall Towns, we gained a great Victory, without reckoning the frequent Rencounters that hapned, in which they always got the Advantage, tho in ſmall Numbers.
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14	4 1678 The French having reſtored to the Dutch the Town of <i>Mabricht</i> , the States General deſired the Prince of <i>Orange</i> to name
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

name for Magistrates such Persons as he should think fit.

15.

5. 1688

The Foreign Advices having convinced King *James* that the Preparations of the Prince of *Orange* were designed against him, declared this Day in Council that he had thought fit to dissolve the Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical, &c. and gave Directions to the Lord Chancellor of *England* to cause the same to be forthwith done. This did not however satisfy the People, for the said Commission was not declared illegal, nor any Promise made that it should never be renewed; and every one took this Proceeding of the Court not as an Effect of the King's Justice, but of the fear he was in of the Prince of *Orange*.

dit.

1690

The House of Lords presented an Address to the King to congratulate his Majesty's Victories in *Ireland*, and desire him not to expose his Person so much. The Commons did the like; and both Houses presented another Address to the Queen, to thank her Majesty for her prudent Administration during the King's Absence, and

in

Roman  
Account.

dit.

Roman Account. English Account.

in so nice a Juncture as her Majesty had found her self in, whilst a powerful Enemy lorded it upon our Coasts, and threatened the Kingdom with an Invasion.

dit. 1692

This Day we received the surprizing Advice that the Duke of Savoy had quitted the 16th ultimo the Town of *Amburn*, having blown up the Fortifications, and returned with his Forces towards his own Country. *France* was never in such an Alarm as they were then, the Confederate Army being in their Country, and they having no Strength to oppose them; the Inhabitants of *Lyons* and *Gyrenoble* were removing their Effects, and no body doubted but the Allies would improve that fair Opportunity, however they contented themselves with the taking of *Amburn* and *Gap*, and raising some Contributions, and then retired. 'Tis true the Duke of *Savoy* fell so sick of the Small Pox at *Gap*, that his Life was thought in danger, and some have believed that his Distemper disappointed all the Designs of that Army; but others who have more narrowly

Roman Account.	English Account.	
16.	6. 1688	<p>rowly inquired into that Affair, do think that the Corruption and Treachery of the Duke's Council was the true <i>Remora</i> that stopp'd our Forces, and that the Small Pox came very seasonably to him as a Varnish over the Infidelity of that Court.</p> <p>This Day King <i>James</i> was pleased to restore actually to the City of <i>London</i> all their ancient Franchises and Privileges as fully as they enjoyed them before the late Judgment upon the <i>Quo Warranto</i>. The Lord Chancellor did them the Honour to bring down the Instrument of Restitution and Confirmation under the Great Seal of <i>England</i>, and Sir <i>John Chapman</i> was thereby constituted Lord Mayor till the usual time of the Election.</p>
17.	7. 1692	<p>This Day the Electoral College at <i>Ratisbonne</i> resolved by Plurality of Voices to declare the Duke of <i>Hanover</i> one of the Princes Electors of the Empire, notwithstanding the Opposition of the College of the Princes of <i>Germany</i>. The Emperor had invested him first with the Dignity for the great Service</p>



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Service of the House of *Lion-  
burgh*, both to the Empire, and  
to the common Cause against  
the French.

18.

8. 1685

This Day pass'd the Great  
Seal the French King's Edict  
for annulling the famous Edict  
of *Nantz*, the Observation of  
which had been so solemnly  
sworn by the French King  
himself. This was the last Blow  
given to the French Protestant  
Churches, which a barbarous  
Persecution of 25 Years had  
not been able to overcome.  
All the remaining Churches  
were razed to the Ground, the  
Ministers banished upon pain of  
the Gallies, and the rest with-  
out any regard to Sex, Age,  
Quality or Services, were with  
an unparallel'd piece of Inhu-  
manity delivered up to the Mer-  
cy of Priests and Souldiers,  
who burnt some alive, stuck  
others with Pins all over their  
Bodies, hang'd others in Smoak,  
and in short used such Bar-  
barities, that Posterity will  
hardly believe so much Cru-  
elty could ever have been har-  
boured in the Hearts of Men.  
Many were forced to succumb  
by those violent Shocks, and

V

turn

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

turn Papists; and others fled away, and are now dispersed all over the Face of the Earth in a most lamentable Condition, worthy of the Commiseration of all Christian and Generous Souls. The French King found himself in a favourable Juncture to compass that barbarous Design: The late K. *James*, a Bigot to the Romish Church, was then upon the English Throne, and could not but be charmed with the Destruction of the Protestants. The Emperor, who perhaps would have espoused their Parry by a Principle of Politicks, was imbroiled in a War with the Turks. The Lutheran Princes look'd upon that bloody Tragedy with Indifferency; and the States General, the Switzers, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, who alone durst exprels some publick Marks of their pitying the Misfortunes of their Brethren, were not able to cope alone with so powerful an Enemy as the French King; but they opened their Arms to receive those who fled away, whom they reliev'd with an extraordinary

Roman  
Account.

Roman Account.	English Account.
	dinary Charity. The Prince of Orange seemed more concerned than all the rest at the Ruine of those Churches; but being not able to prevent it, he desired the States to settle a Fund for the Ministers and Officers who should retire into their Country, which was accordingly done. He was no sooner come to the English Throne but he invited as many of that Nation as would come, and has been a constant Father to them, and recommended them very often to his Parliament. I must do also the Refugees Justice, and own that they have served him very faithfully. I must not forget neither to take notice of the Extraordinary Kindness the French Protestants received from the English, tho in a Popish Reign; and one may boldly say, that never so great a Sum of Money was raised upon account of Charity as was then. I had forgot almost to give an Instance of the French King's Sincerity in the Preamble of the Edict for annulling that of Nantes, wherein he tells us that his Grandfather <i>Henry IV.</i> had

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

given only that Edict with a Design to reconcile the Protestants to the Romish Church, and that it had been his Design ever since his coming to the Throne; from whence it follows that when he swore the Observation of it, he made a false Oath, tho it would be very well for him if he had not used himself to it since. 'Tis observable that the Papists could not find a Pretence to use the Protestants as they did, and gave no other Reason for it but their Zeal for their Religion. One thing I'll observe more, that tho above 500000 Witnesses attested the bloody Persecutions that had been committed in France, the Bishop of Meaux and some other brazen Faces have had the Impudence to deny it.

19.

9. 1677

His Highness the Prince of Orange, attended by 4 English and several Dutch Men of War, having sailed the Day before from Helvoetsluice, landed this Day at Harwich with a great Retinue, where he was received and complimented by the Duke of Albemarle, and Sir Charles Carteret Master of the Ceremonies, from whence he went immediately

Roman  
Account.

20.

21.

dit.

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		mediately to <i>New-Market</i> to meet the King and the Duke of <i>York</i> there, by whom he was received with extraordinary Marks of Respect and Kindness.
20.	10. 1695	His Majesty having settled the State of the War in <i>Holland</i> for the Year 1696. and conferred with the Elector of <i>Brandenburgh</i> , and some other Princes, landed this Day at <i>Margatt</i> , being attended in his Passage by a Squadron of Men of War under the Command of <i>Sir Cloudesly Shovel</i> .
21.	11. 1692	His Majesty returned this Evening from <i>Flanders</i> to the <i>Hague</i> , where he was gone back upon Advice that the French were marching to <i>Charleroy</i> ; but the <i>Mareschal de Boufflers</i> having notice thereof, did not think fit to sit down before that Place, and contented himself to throw some few Bombs into it, which did very little Damage.
dit.	1695	His Majesty arrived here this Evening from <i>Holland</i> , being received with the usual Acclamations of his People. The same Night a Council was called at <i>Kensington</i> , where-in he was pleased to order a Proclamation to be issued for

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

dissolving the Parliament, and calling another, to be held at Westminster on Friday the 22d of November next.

The same Day Sir George Rook, with a Squadron of Men of War, and a great Fleet of Merchant Ships, sailed from St. Helens for the Straits, to take upon him the Command of the Confederate Fleet, Admiral Russel having desired to be recalled.

22.

12. 1672

The Prince of Orange having several Days followed the Duke de Duras, made a Feint to besiege Tongeren, to draw him to a Battel, and accordingly sat down this Day before that Place.

23.

13. 1677

The Prince of Orange arrived here this Day from New-market with the King and the Duke of York, and was welcom'd with the loud Acclamations of the People.

24.

14. 1688

His Highness the Prince of Orange having Advice that upon the Noise of his Preparations King James had begun to retract some of his Arbitrary Proceedings, and made void some of his unjust Decrees by a due Sense of his own Guilt. and Distrust

of

Roman  
Account.

25.

26.

27.

Roman Account.	English Account.
	of his own Forces; and that the Subverters of the Laws of England had given out that his Highness came to conquer and enslave the Nation; his Highness thought fit to put out an Additional Declaration to confute those Insinuations of his Enemies, and shew how little King James's Word was to be credited.

25.	15. 1688. The pretended Prince of Wales was baptized this Day in the Chappel of St. James's, and named James Francis Edward, the Nuncio standing his Godfather for the Pope, and the Queen Dowager his Godmother.
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26.	16. 1674. The strong Town of Grave surrendred this Day to his Highness the Prince of Orange, in which were found 450 Pieces of Cannon, and an incredible Quantity of Ammunition. The Garison marched out the next Day to the Number of 4000 Men, besides a great many wounded.
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dit.	1688. King James having declared on the 12th Instant his Resolution to preserve the Church of England in all its Rights and Immunities, and signified his Plea,
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Pleasure to the Bishop of Winchester as Visitor of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, to settle that Society regularly, his Lordship went down accordingly, and was received with great Joy by the University, and caused a Citation to be fixed on the College-Gates, recalling the former Fellows. But as this Affection of King James to the Church of England proceeded only from the Fears he had of the Prince of Orange, he countermanded the Bishop upon the false News that was spread in Town that the Fleet of the Prince had been so disabled in a Storm, that they would never be able to put to Sea till the next Spring.

27.

17. 1688

King James put out a Proclamation this Day for restoring Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises.

dit.

1690

The New Fort of Kingsale having capitulated the 15th, the Garison marched out this Day to the number of 1100 Men, and were conducted to Limerick. Thus in less than a Month's time we took two important Places, and which the

Enc.

Roman  
Account.

28.

29.



Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Enemy had the greater Interest to defend, because of their lying so conveniently to receive Supplies from France.

1693	We had Advice that Charles Duke of Schomberg died at Turin the 17th Instant of his Wounds in the late Battel of Marsaglia, justly lamented for his personal Merits, great Conduct and Valour. He had been bred up a Souldier from his Cradle, yet he never was spoiled by the poisonous Air they commonly breath in the Field, but was a noble Proof that Sobriety, Chastity, Moderation and Religion can sympathize with the fiercest Courage.
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18. 1692	His Majesty landed this Day at Tarmouth in the Afternoon, having had a very bad Passage, during which several French Privateers came pretty near the Yatch wherein his Majesty was, the Weather being so stormy that the Men of War commanded by Sir Cloudesly Shovel could hardly keep together.
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19. 1688	The Prince of Orange having disposed all things towards his Expedition to England, and sent Prince Waldeck with a Detachment of the Dutch Forces to join
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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

join the Brandenburgers and other Allies to secure Cologne and the Country of Juliers, caused the rest of his Army to go on board; and having taken his Leave of the States General, the States of Holland and *west-Friseland*, and of her Royal Highness the Princess, went himself this Day on board of a Frigate of 36 Guns in the middle of the Line, attended by the *Mareschal de Schomberg*, the People crowding the Shore to wish him a prosperous Expedition.

dit.

1688

The Fortrefs of *Philipsburgh* surrendered this Day to the *Dauphin* after a Siege of 4 Weeks, and afterwards the French took *Spire*, *Worms*, *Manheim*, *Frankendall*, *Heidelberg*, and other Places of the *Palatinate*, which they destroyed with Fire and Sword, committing Cruelties hitherto unknown among the Christians. This was done before any Declaration of War was published, and yet the French have had the Impudence to accuse the States General to have begun the War. It is to be observed also, that at that very time they were com-

Roman  
Account.

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Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

committing those Barbari-  
cies they exclaimed against  
the Emperor, and pretended  
that what they did was only to  
establish a lasting Peace.

1691

The King landed this Morn-  
ing at *Margate* from *Holland*,  
being attended in his Passage by  
*Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, and this  
Evening came to *Kensington*,  
being received with all imagi-  
nable Demonstrations of Joy.

20. 1688

His Highness the Prince of  
*Orange* sailed this Day from the  
*Flatts* near the *Brill* with his  
whole Fleet, consisting of 52  
Men of War, and about 640  
Transport Ships and Tenders.  
The Men of War were divided  
into 3 Squadrons: Admiral  
*Herbert* had the Van, and Ad-  
miral *Everteen* the Rear, the  
Prince being in the middle of  
the Line with Admiral *Bastians*.  
The Wind was very favourable  
at first, but about 12 a Clock  
at Night it turned to Westward  
with such a Violence that the  
whole Fleet was obliged to put  
into *Helvoetsluct*, *Goree*, and o-  
ther Places. The Storm lasted  
about 12 Hours, and was so  
terrible that People thought  
that at least the half of the  
Fleet

Roman Account.	English Account.	
		Fleet would be lost, yet by the Providence of God there was but one Fly-boat with about 40 Horses that perished, and all the Men were saved. 'Tis true that a great many Horses died in the Storm. The News of that Accident being brought over, caused an extraordinary Joy at Court, where the Priests boasted very much of the Assistance they expected from the Virgin Mary, and the rest of the Saints, who had been so earnestly supplicated to confound that Heretical Fleet of the Prince.
dte.	1692	His Majesty returned this Evening to <i>Kensington</i> from <i>Hill-land</i> , having past through the City amidst the Acclamations of the People, and a continued Illumination in the Houses, Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of Joy.
31.	21.	
November.		
1.	22. 1677	This Day his Majesty King <i>Charles II.</i> acquainted his Privy Council with the Resolution he had taken to marry the Lady <i>Mary</i> his Niece with the Prince of <i>Orange</i> , which Resolution was mightily approved by the Coun-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Council, who thanked his Majesty and the Duke of York, and complimented the Princess and the Prince upon that Account.

The same Day his Highness dispatch'd a Gentleman for *Holland* with a Letter for the States General, and another for the States of *Holland*, to acquaint them that he had demanded the Princess of the King and the Duke of *York*, and wanted only their Approbation.

The News of that Marriage being spread in the City, the People expressed an extraordinary Demonstration of Joy, as if they had foreseen the great Advantages the English Nation was to receive some time after therefrom.

1688

King *James* being sensible that the whole Nation was persuaded that the Prince of *Wales* was but a supposititious Prince, whom the Priests had imposed upon the Nation, in order to carry on their Designs to destroy the Protestant Religion, thought fit to call his Privy Council this Day, and desired the Queen Dowager, and such of the Peers both Spiritua

X

and

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

and Temporal, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, and other Lords and Ladies that were present at the Queen's Labour, to declare upon Oath what they knew of the Birth of the Prince of Wales. They appeared accordingly, and declared what they knew, which amounted only to this, that they were on the 10th of Jan at St. James's Palace, when the Queen was delivered; that they heard her Majesty groaning, crying, and the like; but none of them except the Midwife deposed that that Child was come from the Queen's Body, even not the Physicians themselves. These Depositions being so lame, did but increase the Suspicion that there was a Cheat in the case, and the King's Council were so sensible that they would have the same effect, that tho an Account of them was promised in the Gazette, they did not think fit to be as good as their Word. 'Tis true we have no positive Proof that the Prince of Wales is a Bastard, but there are so many Circumstances and Presumptions against his Legitimacy,

Roman  
Account

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

cy, that one must own one of these two things, either that he is a supposed Prince, or at least that King *James* designed to make all the World believe it, since the Princesses of *Orange* and the Princesses of *Denmark* were not invited to be present, as they were to be, nor any body for them; the Bishops were put in the *Tower* some Days before, and for those few Protestant Lords and Ladies who were called to St. *James's*, they were introduced by the King in such a manner that none of them could see whether or no the Child was born of the Queen. King *James* could not but foresee that the Legitimacy of his Son would be questioned, and therefore to remove that Pretence, it was enough to desire the Princesses to be there, with some Protestant Lords and Ladies appointed by the Princesses of *Orange*, and expose all things to their Sight and Feeling; but since this was neglected, one cannot but believe that there was a foul Design to impose a Popish Successor upon the Nation. This pretended Prince was born, as they say, on Sunday  
X 3 day

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Roman Account.	English Account.		Roman Account.
2.	23. 1689	day the 10th of June, Old Stile, 1688. The Parliament after a short Prorogation met again this Day, and his Majesty was pleased to refer them to what he had said to both Houses the 19th Instant, in relation to the Affairs of Ireland.	
		The same Day a great Number of Lords and Gentlemen of that Kingdom met at Bow Church in Cheapside to render Thanks to Almighty God for the Deliverance of the bloody Massacre the Irish made of the Protestants in the Year 1641, which began upon this Day.	dit.
3.	24. 1673	This Day the Prince of Orange with his Army joined the Imperial Forces commanded by Count Montecuculi between Adernacht and Bonn.	
4.	25. 1684	The Chambre de Metz, so famous for their unjust Judgments, deprived his Highness the Prince of Orange of the Lands, Mannors and Lordships he had in the French King's Dominions.	
5.	26. 1674	This Day there was a Rencontre between a Detachment of the Troops of the Duke of Lorraine, and the French Arriè- ban	



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ban or Nobility commanded by  
the Marquis *de Sable*, consist-  
ing of 700 Gentlemen, in which  
the latter were all killed or  
taken Prisoners except 17.  
The General himself was taken.  
The Lorains were but 700  
commanded by Monsieur *Du-*  
*puy*.

dit.

1688

King *James* being acquainted  
that many made it their busi-  
ness by Writing, Printing or  
Speaking, to defame his Go-  
vernment with false and sediti-  
ous News and Reports to create  
in his Subjects an universal Jeal-  
ousy and Discontent, and that  
in Coffee-Houses and other  
Places People took the Liberty  
to censure the Proceedings of  
State, by speaking evil of things  
they understood not, published  
this Day his Proclamation, for-  
bidding the spreading of false  
News, and declaring that those  
who should hear seditious Re-  
ports and Reflections against  
him and his Ministers, and  
should not reveal it, should be  
likewise prosecuted with the  
utmost Severity. This Procla-  
mation rather increased the  
Aversion Men had then for the  
Government, and there were

X 3

very

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

very few who did not presently reflect on Father *Petre*, then one of the Privy Council, as fitter to be hang'd than revered.

Roman  
Account.

6.

27. 1688

The Earl of *Sunderland*, President of King *James's* Privy Council, and principal Secretary of State, was turned this Day out of all his Places, and the Lord *Preston* made Secretary in his room. The Change surprized all Men, and it was given out that his Lordship had lost out of his *Scritore* the Original League concluded between the French King and K. *James*, for the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion here, and the establishing Popery and Arbitrary Government, and that the same had been carried over to the Prince of *Orange*; but my Lord *Sunderland* in his Letter to a Friend in *London* that came out some time after, viz. *March 23, 1689.* says, that he never heard of such a League, but tells us the Jesuit exasperated King *James* against him, because he opposed the Prosecution of the seven Bishops who were put in *June* last into the *Tower* for refusing to

7.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

to read in their Churches the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; because he advised the King to restore the Corporations, annul the Ecclesiastical Court, call a Free Parliament, and redress all other Grievances. He tells us also that he dissuaded King *James* from calling a Parliament in *Ireland*, which was designed to alter the Acts of Settlement. I must not forget to mention two pieces of Service more to the Nation performed by his Lordship, which was the refusing of the French Succours that were offer'd to King *James*, which my Lord *Sanderland* opposed to Death, and his hindring the securing the Chief of the disaffected Nobility and Gentry, which was proposed to the Court as a certain way to break all the Prince's Measures.

7.

28. 1677

His Highness having joined the Imperial Army, held the 4th Instant a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to besiege *Bon*, and accordingly his Highness took his Quarters this Day before that Fortrefs, which was invested the Day before.

This

*Roman*  
*Account.*  
8.

*English*  
*Account.*  
29. 1689

This Day Sir *Thomas Pilkington* being continued Mayor of the City of *London*, was according to Custom sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*, whither he went by Water, accompanied by the Aldermen and the several Companies of the City in their respective Barges adorned with Flags and Streamers. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, having been pleased to accept of an humble Invitation from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to dine in the City this Day; their Majesties attended by his Royal Highness, all the great Officers of the Court, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches, went to *Guild-hall*, the Militia of *London* and *Westminster* making a Lane for them, the Balconies all along their Passage being richly hung with Tapestry, and filled with Spectators, and the People in great Crowds expressing their Joy with loud and continued Acclamations.

*The*

*Roman*  
*Account.*

Roman  
Account.

English The Royal City-Regiment of Volunteer-Horse, richly accoutred, under the Command of the Earl of *Monmouth*, attended their Majesties from *Whitehall* to *Guildhall*, where they were entertained with the Grandeur and Magnificence suitable to so august and extraordinary a Presence. *Christopher Lethieullier*, *John Houblon*, Esq; Sheriffs, *Edward Clark*, and *Francis Child*, Aldermen, received the Honour of Knighthood on this occasion. Their Majesties returned in the Evening with the same Ceremonies amidst the Acclamation of their People, Bonfires, and Illuminations.

30. 1688

King *James* having received Advice the Day before that the Damage the Fleet of the Prince of *Orange* had received in the Storm which forced him back to *Helvoetsluice*, had been magnified on purpose to delude him, and that the Prince would sail in few Days, sent fresh Orders to his Fleet to put to Sea; and suspecting that the Prince would land in the North, because of the great many disaffected Lords that were gone that way, he

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

he sent thither a greater Number of his Forces, which was looked upon as a new Instance of the Weakness of the Council of that Prince in sending his Forces to one of the Extremities of the Kingdom, before he knew that his Enemy should not land in the other.

10.

31. 1688

King *James* having read in the Prince's Declaration that his Highness was most earnestly invited hither by divers of the Lords both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and others, his Majesty sent for some of the Bishops, and required of them a Paper under their Hands in abhorrence of the Prince of *Orange's* intended Invasion, which was designed to be tacked to a Proclamation which came out two Days after, forbidding the reading of his Highness's Declaration upon severe Penalties: but the Bishops of *Canterbury*, *London*, *Peterborough* and *Rochester*, who were only sent for, refused to do it, at which the Jesuited Party were so violently enraged, that if we may believe the Bishop of *Rochester*, King *James* was advised to imprison the said Bi-

Roman  
Account.

11.

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

November.

Bishops, and extort that Truth  
from them by Violence.

11.

1. 1677

This Day the States General met about the Letter sent them by his Highness to desire their Approbation for his Marriage with the Princess *Mary*, and came to this Resolution, that the Heer *Stangerlant*, who had brought the said Letter, should be immediately dispatch'd back with their Act of Approbation; that the Heer *Van Odick*, and the Heer *Van Beuningen* their Ambassadors in *England*, should congratulate their Highnesses in their Name, and present their Letters to the King, Duke of *York*, and Princesses; that their Plenipotentiaries at *Nimeguen* should forthwith acquaint the Congress with that Marriage; that the like should be done to the Foreign Ministers at the *Hague*; and that their Ambassadors should be ordered to notify the same in the Courts where they resided, with the Ceremonies suitable to that great Occasion; that a Present should be made to the Captain of the English Frigate who had brought over the Heer *Stangerlant*,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

lant, and that all the Bells  
the *Hague* should be immedi-  
ately rung, to proclaim that  
important and acceptable News.

dit.

1688

The Prince having repaired  
the Damage his Fleet had sus-  
tained in the late Storm, re-  
solved to improve the Oppor-  
tunity of the Easterly Wind,  
and accordingly having dined  
with the English, Dutch, Scots  
and French Lords attending his  
Person, went this Day on  
board the Frigate called the  
*Brille* about 4 in the Afternoon,  
and immediately after, the Sig-  
nal was given for the Ships to  
weigh their Anchors, so that the  
whole Fleet was under Sail be-  
fore Night, divided into three  
Squadrons as before.

12.

2. 1673

This Day the City of *Bonn*  
surrendered to the Confederate  
Army commanded by the  
Prince of *Orange* and Count  
*Montecuculi*. As this Expedition  
was the Preservation of *Hol-*  
*land*, I think the Reader should  
not take it ill that I enlarge a  
little upon it. The Prince ha-  
ving taken *Naroden*, as we have  
mentioned before, in spite of  
all Resistance and Opposition  
from either the French or the  
Sea-

Roman  
Account.



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Season, did however (wisely  
foreseeing that the recovering  
of all the Towns the States  
had lost, would take up too  
much time) resolve like ano-  
ther young *Scipio* to save his  
Country by abandoning it; and  
therefore having left part of  
his Forces to defend the chief  
Posts or Passages in *Holland*,  
marched with the rest into  
*Germany*, and having joined  
part of the Confederate Troops,  
besieged *Bonne*, which had been  
put into the Hands of *France* at  
the beginning of the War.  
The Boldness of this Action  
amazed all Men, but the Suc-  
cess extoll'd the Prudence as  
well as the Bravery of it. *Bonne*  
was forced to surrender this  
Day, and thereby his Highness  
opened a Passage for the Ger-  
man Forces over the *Rhine*, and  
so into *Flanders*. The French  
who did not expect such a  
thing, were so amazed that  
they thought it was high time  
for them to think of defending  
their own Country; and in or-  
der to it they abandoned all  
their Conquests in *Holland*, re-  
taining only *Grave* and *Mastricht*,  
so that we may truly say, that

Y

in

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

in retaking *Bonne* the Prince  
retook also *Woerden*, *Hardewick*,  
the Fortrefs of *Crevecœur*, *Bom-  
mel*, *Utrecht*, *Elburg*, *Campen*,  
*Hattem*, *Steenwick*, and all other  
Places, on the Conquest where-  
of the French boasted so much;  
tho it may be said without any  
Partiality, that they quitted  
them faster than they had taken  
them. I must not forget to re-  
mark by the by, that the  
Cruelties and Barbarities the  
French committed at *Bode-  
grave*, *Swamerdam*, *Tongra*,  
and other Places, exceed all the  
Inhumanities of the old Goths  
and Normans.

Roman  
Account.

dit.

1690

The *Sieur de la Tour*, Coun-  
sellor of State to his Royal  
Highness the Duke of *Savoy*,  
and his Envoy Extraordinary to  
their Majesties, had this Day  
his publick Audience of the King  
and Queen to congratulate their  
Accession to the Throne, and  
made the following Speech to  
his Majesty, which I purposely  
insert here to shew the Gene-  
rosity of the King towards him,  
and the Ingratitude of that  
Prince in forsaking afterwards  
the Party of his Deliverer.

6. Six,

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

' Sir, His Royal Highness my  
 ' Master does by me congratu-  
 ' late your sacred Majesties glo-  
 ' rious Accession to the Crown,  
 ' which was due to your Birth,  
 ' deserved by your Vertue, and  
 ' is maintained by your Va-  
 ' lour. Providence had de-  
 ' signed it for your sacred Head  
 ' for the Accomplishment of  
 ' his eternal Decrees, which  
 ' after a long Patience do al-  
 ' ways tend to raise up chosen  
 ' Souls to repress *Violence*, and  
 ' protect *Justice*. The won-  
 ' derful Beginnings of your  
 ' Reign are most certain Pre-  
 ' sages of the Blessings which  
 ' Heaven prepares for the Up-  
 ' rightness of your Intentions,  
 ' which have no other Aim  
 ' than to restore this flourish-  
 ' ing Kingdom to its primitive  
 ' Grandeur, and break the  
 ' Chains which *Europe* is near  
 ' expiring under. This mag-  
 ' nanimous Design, worthy of  
 ' the *Hero* of our Age, filled his  
 ' Royal Highness at first with  
 ' inexpressible Joy, but he was  
 ' constrained to conceal it in  
 ' the Secret of his Heart; and  
 ' if at last he has been free to  
 ' own it, he is obliged to the  
 ' Y 2      ' very

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

very Name of your Majesty  
for it, since that alone has  
made him conceive some  
Hopes of *Liberty* after so many  
Years of *Servitude*.

My Words, and the Tre-  
ty which I have signed at the  
*Hague* with your Majesty's  
Ministers, do but weakly ex-  
press the Passion which my  
Master has to unite himself  
by the most inviolable Ties  
to your Service. The Ho-  
nour, Sir, which he has to  
be related to you, has formed  
the first Knots of this Union:  
the infinite Respect which he  
has for your sacred Person  
has knit them faster, and the  
generous Protection which  
you are pleased to grant  
him, will doubtless make  
them indissoluble. These  
are the sincere Sentiments of  
his Royal Highness, to which  
I dare not add any thing of  
my own; for how ardent  
soever my Zeal may be, and  
how profound the Veneration  
which I bear to your glorious  
Atchievements, I think I can-  
not better express either than  
by a Silence full of Admira-  
tion.

This

Roman  
Account.

13.

61.

577

Roman Account.	English Account.
13.	3. 1688

This Evening an Express arrived from *Dover* with Advice that the Dutch Fleet had been discovered that Morning between 10 and 11, about half Seas over, between *Dover* and *Calais*, steering a Channel Course to the Westward. A Fly-boat of that Fleet which had 4 Companies of Foot of Colonel *Babington's* Regiment, was taken by Captain *Aylmer*, Commander of the *Swallow*.

1688 Whilst the Bishops in *England* were so vigorously asserting the Protestant Religion, the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, the Bishops of *Scotland* were sacrificing both of them to the Arbitrary Power of King *James*, as one may see by the following Letter which they subscribed this Day at *Edinburgh*.

May it please your most sacred Majesty:

WE prostrate our selves to pay our devout Thanks and Adoration to the Sovereign Majesty of Heaven and Earth, for preserving your sacred Life and Person, so often exposed to the

Y. 3 great

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

greatest Hazards, and as of-  
ten delivered, and you mi-  
raculously prosper'd with  
Glory and Victory in Defence  
of the Rights and Honour of  
your Majesty's August Bro-  
ther, and of these Kingdoms;  
and that by his merciful  
Goodness the raging of the  
Sea, and Madness of unreason-  
able Men, have been stilled and  
calmed; and your Majesty,  
as the Darling of Heaven,  
peaceably seated on the  
Throne of your Royal An-  
cestors, whose long, illustri-  
ous, and unparallel'd Line is  
the greatest Glory of this  
your antient Kingdom.

We pay our most humble  
Gratitude to your Majesty for  
the repeated Assurances of  
your Royal Protection to our  
National Church and Religi-  
on as the Laws have establish-  
ed them, which are very se-  
table to the gracious Coun-  
tenance, Encouragement and  
Protection your Majesty was  
pleased to afford to our  
Church and Order, whilst we  
were happy in your Presence  
amongst us.

We

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

“ We magnify the Divine  
 “ Mercy in blessing your Maje-  
 “ sty with a Son, and us with  
 “ a Prince, whom we pray Hea-  
 “ ven may bless and preserve  
 “ to sway your Royal Scepters  
 “ after you, and that he may  
 “ inherit with your Domini-  
 “ ons the Illustrious and Hero-  
 “ ick *Vertues* of his august and  
 “ most serene Parents.

“ We are amazed to hear of  
 “ the Danger of an Invasion  
 “ from *Holland*, which excites  
 “ our Prayers for an universal  
 “ Repentance to all Orders of  
 “ Men, that God may yet  
 “ spare his People; preserve  
 “ your Royal Person, and pre-  
 “ vent the Effusion of Christian  
 “ Blood, and to give such *Suc-  
 cess* to your Majesty’s Arms,  
 “ that all who invade your Ma-  
 “ jesty’s just and undoubted  
 “ Rights, and disturb or inter-  
 “ rupt the Peace of your  
 “ Realms, may be *disappointed*  
 “ and clothed with *Shame*, so  
 “ that on your Royal Head the  
 “ Crown may still flourish.

“ As by the Grace of God  
 “ we shall preserve in our selves  
 “ a firm and unshaken Loyalty,  
 “ so we shall be careful and

“ *zea-*

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

zealous to promote in all  
 your Subjects an intrepid and  
 stedfast Allegiance to your  
 Majesty as an *essential* part of  
 their Religion and of the Glo-  
 ry of our Holy Profession, nor  
 doubting but that God in his  
 great Mercy, who has so of-  
 ten preserved and delivered  
 your Majesty, will still pre-  
 serve and deliver you by gi-  
 ving you the *Hearts* of your  
 Subjects, and the *Necks* of your  
 Enemies. So pray we, who  
 in all Humility are your Ma-  
 jesty's most humble, most  
 faithful, and most obedient  
 Subjects and Servants. Signed  
 by the Archbishops of St. An-  
 drews and Glasgow, and the  
 Bishops of Edinburgh, Galla-  
 way, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Brechin,  
 Orkney, Murray, Ross, Dun-  
 blane, and of the Isles. Dated  
 Edinburgh, Novemb 3. 1688.

This florid Letter was im-  
 mediately published in the Ga-  
 zette, but instead of having up-  
 on the People the Effect the  
 Court expected, they were ex-  
 asperated against those Prelates,  
 and looked upon them as Pa-  
 pists, for they did not think  
 that any Protestants would have  
 made

Roman  
Account.

14.



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

made use of the Expressions contained in their Letter, in relation to King *James* and to the Prince of *Orange*. This Declaration of the Bishops of *Scotland* was not perhaps one of the least Reasons that induced the Convention of the States of that Kingdom to vote that *Episcopacy* was dangerous to the Safety of *Scotland*, and therefore abolished it.

4. 1650

This Day was born his Illustrious Highness *William Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and now by the Grace of God, and the Choice of the People, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Assertor of the Liberty of *Europe*, Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Forces of the States General, the Darling of the World, and the Terror of his Enemies, to whom God grant a long and prosperous Life. He was born a few Days after his Father's Death, of her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary*, Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *Great Britain*. The States of *Holland* and *Zeland*, and the Cities of *Delf*, *Leyden* and *Amsterdam*, were his Godfathers.

The

Roman Account.	English Account.	
dit.	1677	The Prince of Orange having received the Approbation of the States General for his Marriage, was married this Day to the Princess Mary, to the great Satisfaction of the People, who expressed on that Occasion the great Respect they had for those two incomparable Persons.
dit.	1692	The Parliament met this Day at Westminster.
15.	5. 1688	The Prince of Orange arrived this Day with his Fleet in Torbay, being led by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the Voice of the People, and landed in Person with Mareschal de Schomberg and his Army to relieve Great Britain against the Tyranny of King James. 'Tis observable that it being a hazy foggy Morning, the Fleet overshot Torbay, where the Prince intended to land, but about nine of the Clock the Wind changed W. S. W. without which it was impossible for the Fleet to come into Torbay. This Change of Wind was observed by every Body, as an extraordinary Effect of the Divine Providence; for as Bishop Burnet has very well observed, the Wind immediately chopp'd into another

Cor.

Roman  
Account.

16.

English  
Account.

6. 1688

Corner, as soon as it had executed his Commission.

This Day King *James* put out a kind of *Manifesto* against the Declaration of the Prince of *Orange*, wherein he calls the Expedition of his Highness an *unchristian* and *unnatural* Undertaking, and then endeavours to insinuate that the Prince had no other Design than to usurp his Crown and Royal Authority; and to prove it he brings as his chief Argument, that the Prince questions the Legitimacy of the Prince of *Wales* his Son and Heir apparent, tho, says he, by the Providence of God there were present at his Birth so many Witnesses of unquestionable Credit, as if it seemed to have been the particular Care of Heaven purposely to disappoint so wicked and unparallel'd an Attempt. He promises afterwards to call a Free Parliament as soon as his Kingdom should be delivered from Foreigners. This Declaration had no other Effect upon the People than to confirm them that King *James* would never call such a Parliament, for seeing he refused to do it in that Juncture,

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Juncture, they could not persuade themselves that he would do it at another time when he should have no Enemy to fear. I don't know who was the first Inventer of this fine Expression of *unnatural Invasion*, but it was then the daily Language of King *James's* Gazetteer. I think however it came originally from *Scotland*, for the first time I find it used, 'tis in the Account given by the Gazette, *October 22.* of the Affairs of *Scotland*.

dit.

1693

His Majesty was pleased to declare this Day in Council, that he had appointed the Right Honourable *Edward Russel Esq;* to be Admiral of their Majesties Fleet.

17.

7. 1688

King *James* knowing that his Enemies spread every where that the Prince of *Orange* had brought a very great Army with him, and being sensible that such a Rumour discouraged his Friends, the *London Gazette* published this Day an exact List of the Forces of the Prince, amounting to 14352 Men; and by that List it appeared that the Prince had 65 Men of War, 10 fireships, and 560 Transport Ships. The

Roman Account.	English Account.	
1693	1693	The Parliament met this Day at Westminster, where his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, on the bad Success of the last Campaign; and especially in relation to the Battle of <i>Landen</i> , and the Miscarriage of the <i>Smyrna</i> Fleet. He said that the first was occasion'd by the great Number of our Enemies; and as to the last his Majesty was pleas'd to say, that it had brought a great Disgrace upon the Nation, and that he had resent'd it extremely.
18.	8. 1688	The Prince of <i>Orange</i> , accompanied by <i>Mareschal de Schomberg</i> , Count <i>Solmes</i> , Count <i>Nassau</i> , Monsieur <i>Benting</i> , the Earls of <i>Shrewsbury</i> , <i>Macclesfield</i> , and <i>Argyle</i> , and the Lord <i>Mordant</i> , <i>Wiltshire</i> , Colonel <i>Sidney</i> , and other great Men, made this Day a very splendid Entry into <i>Exeter</i> with his Army, the People much rejoicing at it, looking upon him as their Deliverer from Popery and Slavery. The Bishop and the Dean, to the great Amazement of all Protestants, left the Town, and the Bishop came to <i>London</i> to receive King <i>James's</i> Command,

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who

Roman  
Account.  
dit.

English  
Account.

1691

who thereupon preferred him  
to the Archbishoprick of York.

This Day Signior *Haim Toldano*, Envoy Extraordinary  
from the Emperor of *Ftz* and  
*Morocco*, had his publick Audi-  
ence of their Majesties.

19.

9. 1688

Dr. *Burnet* was sent to the  
Cathedral of *Exeter* to order the  
Priest and Vicars not to pray for  
the pretended Pr. of *Wales*; and  
the same Day his Highness went  
to the said Cathedral, and was  
present at the singing *Te Deum*,  
after which his Declaration was  
publickly read to the People;  
but I must observe that the  
Ministers rushed out of the  
Church by a very surprizing  
piece of Policy.

mt.

1689

The Duke of *Schomberg* de-  
camped this Day from *Dundalk*,  
where he had remained for  
above two Months, incamped  
in sight of the Irish Army  
twice as numerous as his. Ne-  
ver a General found himself in  
harder Circumstances, for he  
had at once to fight against  
Men, Hunger, want of all Ne-  
cessaries, Rain, and a raging  
Distemper, and yet King *James*  
never durst attack him. We  
lost a great many brave Officers  
by

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

by Mortality, and about 6000 Men either upon the spot, or after they were come to their Winter-quarters. This bad Success gave occasion to many Suspensions which I don't think fit to relate, tho they make part of the History of that Campaign.

40.

10. 1688

King James upon the first Advice that the Prince was landed in the West, and not in the North as he expected, sent immediately Orders to his Forces to march that way, and appointed their Rendezvouze at Salisbury; but because they committed great Insolencies in their March, an Order was published this Day, commanding the Forces to observe an exact Discipline.

21.

11.

22.

12. 1688

This Day the Lord Lovelace was stopp'd at Cirencester by the Militia, as he was going to join the Prince of Orange with several Gentlemen. His Lordship made a very vigorous Resistance, in which several were killed.

23.

The Lord Cornbury, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, marched this Day with

Z 2

two

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

two other Regiments of Horse from Salisbury, and went over to the Prince with a great many Troopers and Officers. The *London-Gazette* gave a very different Account of this Business, and concluded that most of those Troopers and Officers were returned, which did sufficiently shew how firm they were in their Fidelity to the King: but a few Days after every body was convinced that it was a notorious Lie.

Mr.

1694

The Parliament met this Day at *Westminster*, where his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to both Houses.

23.

13.

24.

14.

25.

15. 1688

A great many Gentlemen came to join the Prince at *Exeter*, tho King *James*, to keep up his Party, ordered his *Gazetteer* to publish, that none of the Gentry, but only some of the Rabble list'd themselves under him. Those Lords and Gentlemen who were with the Prince enter'd into an Association, whereby they engaged to Almighty God, to his Highness, and to one another, to stand firm to the Cause they had espoused,



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

espoused, and never to depart from it until our Religion, Laws and Liberties were so far secured in a Free Parliament, that we should be no more in danger of falling under Popery and Slavery.

16.

16. 1688

My Lord *Delamere*, the Earls of *Devonshire*, *Stamford*, and *Danby*, and the Lord *Lumley*, with several other associated Lords and Gentlemen having a fair Opportunity to declare themselves, the Troops of King *James* being marched to their Rendezvous at *Salisbury*, the Lord *Delamere* came this Day to *Manchester* with about fifty Troopers, where he made the following Speech to the People.

THE Occasion of this is to give you my Thoughts upon the present Conjuncture, which concerns not only you, but every Protestant and free-born Man of *England*, I am confident, that wishes well to the Protestant Religion and his Country; and I am perswaded that every Man of you thinks both in danger, and now to lie at stake. I am also perswaded that every

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Man of you will rejoice to see Religion and Property settled; if so, then I am not mistaken in my Conjectures concerning you. Can you ever hope for a better Occasion to root out *Poperie* and *Slavery* than by joining with the Prince of *Orange*, whose Proposals contain and express the Desires of every Man that loves his *Religion* and *Liberty*. And in saying this I will invite you to nothing but what I will do my self, and I will not desire any of you to go any further than I will move my self; neither will I put you upon any Danger when I will not take share in it. I propose this to you, not as you are my Tenants, but as my Friends, and as you are English Men. No Man can love Fighting for its own sake, nor find any Pleasure in Danger; and you may imagine I would be very glad to spend the rest of my Days in Peace, having had so great a share in Troubles. But as I see all lies at stake, I am to chuse whether I will be a *Slave* and a *Papist*, or a

Pro

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Protestant and a Free Man ;  
and therefore the Case being  
thus, I shall think my self  
false to my Country if I sit  
still at this time. I am of  
Opinion, that when the Na-  
tion is delivered, it must be  
by Force, or by Miracle: it  
would be too great a Pre-  
sumption to expect the lat-  
ter, and therefore our Deli-  
verance must be by Force,  
and I hope this is the time  
for it. A Prize is now put in-  
to our Hands; and if it mis-  
carry by want of Assistance,  
our Blood is upon our own  
Heads: For he that is pas-  
sive at this time, may very  
well expect that God will  
mock when the Fear of Af-  
fliction comes upon him,  
which he thought to avoid  
by being indifferent.

If the King prevails, fare-  
wel Liberty of Conscience,  
which has hitherto been al-  
lowed, not for the sake of  
Protestants, but in order to  
settle Popery. You may see  
what to expect if he gets the  
better; and he has lately  
given you of this Town a  
Taste of the Method where-  
by

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

by he will maintain his Army  
And you may see of what sort  
of People he intends his Ar-  
my to consist; and if you  
have not a mind to serve such  
Masters, then stand not by  
and see your Country-men  
perish when they are ende-  
avouring to defend you.

I promise this on my Word  
of Honour to every Tenant  
that goes along with me, that  
if he fall, I will make his  
Lease as good to his Family  
as it was when he went from  
home. The thing then which  
I desire, and your Country  
does expect from you, is  
this, that every Man that has  
a tolerable Horse, or can pro-  
cure one, will meet me on  
Boden-Downs to Morrow,  
where I rendezvouze; but if  
any of you is rendred unable  
by reason of Age, or any  
other just Excuse, then that  
he would mount a fitter Per-  
son, and put five Pounds in  
his Pocket. Those that have  
not, nor cannot procure a  
Horse, let them stay at home  
and assist with their Purse,  
and send it to me with a Par-  
ticular of every Man's Con-  
tribution.

Alman  
Account.

English  
Account.

tribution. I impose on no Man, but let him lay his Hand on his Heart, and consider what he is willing to give to recover his Religion and Liberty; and to such I promise, and to all that go along with me, that if we prevail, I will be as industrious to have him recompensed for his Charge and Hazard, as I will be to seek it for my self. This Advice I give to all that stay behind, that when you hear the Papists have committed any Outrage, or any Rising, that you will get together; for it is better to meet the Danger than expect it. I have no more to say, but that I am willing to lose my Life in the Cause, if God see it good, for I never was unwilling to die for my Religion and Country.

This excellent Speech I mention because of the Effect it had on the People, for a great Number of Men repaired the next Day to my Lord Delamere on Boden-Downs, and followed his Lordship.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with 12 Temporal, and

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

6 other Spiritual Lords, waited  
this Day upon King *James* with  
an humble Petition, beseeching  
his Majesty to call a Free Par-  
liament with all speed for re-  
dressing the Grievances of the  
Nation, and in the mean time  
to use all possible Means to pre-  
vent the Effusion of Christian  
Blood. The King answered  
them, that what they asked of  
him, he did most passionately  
desire, and promised them up-  
on the Faith of a King, that he  
would call such a Parliament as  
soon as the Prince had quitted  
*England*, pretending that other-  
wise it was impossible that a  
Parliament should be free in all  
its Circumstances. This An-  
swer was not satisfactory to the  
People, who discovered there-  
by an invincible Aversion in  
King *James* to a Free Parlia-  
ment; and as to his Promise,  
he had broke his Word too of-  
ten to be trusted, and therefore  
every one concluded that there  
was no other way left but to  
join with the Prince to obtain  
what Justice ought to have ob-  
liged King *James* to do.

1688

1688

The same Day in the After-  
noon the King left the City, and  
with

*English Account.* with his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark went to Windsor, and the next day towards Salisbury, where his Army was arrived under the Command of the Earl of Feversham. He appointed the Privy Council to meet in his Absence for the Dispatch of all Affairs, as Occasion should require.

18.

19. 1688

King James arrived at Salisbury, being met about a Mile from the Town by the Earl of Feversham General of his Forces, the Duke of Berwick, Sir John Fenwick, and other Officers.

20. 1688

This Day happen'd a Rencontre at Wincannon between a Party of the Prince's Army, consisting of about 30 Men of Mackay's Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Cambell, and a Party of 50 Dragoons and Granadeers, and 70 Horse of King James's, commanded by Colonel Sarsfield; where notwithstanding the Inequality of the Numbers the former fought with that desperate Bravery that it struck a Terror into the Minds of King James's Army. Sarsfield retired in great Precipitation, hearing from a Miller's

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

her's Man that the Dutch were  
near him. I would not have  
mentioned this trifling thing  
were it not the first Action be-  
tween the two Armies.

Roman  
Account.

December.

1.

21. 1688

The English Fleet command-  
ed by the Lord Dartmouth  
which was sailed to the Wel-  
ward to observe the Dutch  
Fleet, was this Day forced back  
to Spithead by very tempestu-  
ous Weather.

2.

22. 1688

This Day King James put out  
a Proclamation of Pardon for  
such of his Subjects who had  
taken up Arms against him, and  
joined with the Prince of Orange  
in a most *unnatural* Invasion; but  
this Pardon was regarded by no  
body, and slighted by such  
whom he had a mind to reach.  
The Reader may observe here  
that *unnatural* Invasion was the  
constant Expression they made  
use of to signify his Highness's  
Design.

dit.

The same Day the Nobility,  
Gentry and Commonalty of the  
Northern Counties of England  
being assembled in Arms at Not-  
tingham, made a Declaration to  
inform their Protestant Fellow-  
Subjects of the Grounds of their  
Under



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Undertaking, wherein they declare that the very Fundamentals of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, are about to be routed by the King's *Jesuitical* Privy Council : as was too apparent, 1. By the King's dispensing with all the established Laws at his Pleasure. 2. By displacing all Officers out of all Offices of Trust and Advantage, and placing others in their room that are known Papists, deservedly made incapable by the established Laws of the Land. 3. By destroying the Charters of most Corporations. 4. By discouraging all Persons that are not Papists, and preferring such as turn to Popery. 5. By displacing all honest and conscientious Judges, unless they would, contrary to their Conscience, declare that to be Law which was merely Arbitrary. 6. By branding all Men with the Name of Rebels that offered but to justify the Laws in a legal Course against the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, or any of his corrupt Ministers. 7. By burdening the Nation with an Army to maintain the Violation of the

A a 1 Rights

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Rights of the Subjects, and by discountenancing the established Religion. 8. By forbidding the Subjects the Benefit of petitioning, and constraining them Libellers, so rendring the Law a *Nose of Wax*, to serve their Arbitrary Ends. They conclude afterwards, that not being willing to deliver their Posterity over to such a Condition of *Popery* and *Slavery*, as the aforesaid Oppressions do inevitably threaten, they will to the utmost of their Power oppose the same by joining with the Prince of *Orange*, whom God Almighty had sent to rescue the Nation from the aforesaid Oppression. And to prevent their being branded with the Name of Rebels, they declare they own it *Rebellion* to resist a King that governs by Law, but that he was always accounted a *Tyrant* that made his *Will the Law*; and to resist such an one they justly esteem no *Rebellion*, but a necessary Defence.

dis.

1688

The Prince of *Orange* having sufficiently refreshed his Army at *Exeter*, decamped this Day, and marched towards *Salisbury*, where K. *James* lay with all his Forces. This

Roman  
Account.  
1688

English  
Account.

1688

This Day was published at Paris the Declaration of War of the French King against the Dutch, wherein the French King alledges no other Reason but that the Dutch opposed Cardinal *Furstemberg's* Election to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, whom he was resolved to maintain.

1694

This Day died at his Palace at *Lambeth* the most Reverend Father in God Dr. *John Tillotson* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the 65th Year of his Age: He was promoted to that Metropolitan See in *May*, 1691. and as his Learning, Piety, and other eminent Qualities gained him a general Esteem, so they made his Death very much and justly lamented.

23. 1695

The Parliament having met the Day before, according to his Majesty's Writs of Summons, and his Majesty being come to the House of Peers with the usual Ceremonies, and the Commons being sent for up, the Lord Keeper signified to them his Majesty's Pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; after which the Commons being

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

returned to their House, they made choice of *Paul Foley Esq* (Speaker in the last Parliament) whom they presented this Day to his Majesty in the House of Lords. He made a short Speech to the King, and told his Majesty that the Commons had made choice of him, tho there were many Persons amongst them fitter for that important Place : and then my Lord Keeper told him by the King's Command, that the repeated Choice of the Commons was a sufficient Argument of his Ability, Capacity and Fidelity, and that therefore his Majesty approved their Choice. After which his Majesty made a gracious Speech to both Houses, wherein he took a particular notice of the Affection of his People, by their Behaviour during his Absence, and at his Return ; commended the Zeal and Affection of the last Parliament, the Bravery of the English Troops at *Namur* ; and recommended to them to provide a Supply for carrying on the War, for supplying the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds, for the Civil List, and  
to

Roman  
Account.

4

# The Royal Almanack. 259

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

to relieve the French Prote-  
stants who suffer for their Reli-  
gion; concluding by recom-  
mending unto them to remedy  
the ill State of the Coin, and  
to form some good Bill for the  
Incouragement and Increase of  
Sea-men.

4.

24. 1688

This Day his Royal Highness  
Prince George of Denmark went  
away from Salisbury to join the  
Prince of Orange. He left a  
Letter behind him, containing  
the Reasons of his going away,  
but that chiefly insisted upon  
was the Danger the Protestant  
Religion was exposed to. The  
Lord Churchill went also with  
the Prince, which surprized all  
the World, for every body  
thought that noble Lord in-  
tirely devoted to King James's  
Interest: he left also a Letter  
behind him, which deserveth  
to be carefully considered, and  
especially these Lines. [Hea-  
ven knows with what Partiali-  
ty my dutiful Opinion of your  
Majesty has hitherto represent-  
ed those unhappy Designs,  
which inconsiderate and self-  
interested Men have framed  
against your Majesty's true In-  
terest and the Protestant Reli-

Aa 3

gion;

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

gion; but as I can no longer join with such, to give a Pre-  
tence by Conquest to bring them  
to effect, so I will always with  
the Hazard of my Life preserve  
your Person.] I could wish for  
the sake of the Reader I was  
able to explain that Expression  
which doubtless contains a My-  
stery known to very few, ex-  
cept to such who were deeply  
ingaged in the Cabal of those  
times.

The Dukes of *Grafton* and  
*Ormond* went also to the Prince  
much about the same time, but  
they thought the Case was so  
plain, that there was no need  
of leaving any Papers behind  
them to justify their Conduct.

5.

25. 1688

The going off of the Prince  
of *Denmark* having struck King  
*James* with Terror and Afflic-  
tion, and his Army being in  
great Disorder, he became so  
full of Fear and Suspicion, that  
upon a false Alarm being made  
by Design or Accident of the  
Approach of the Prince of  
*Orange*, his Majesty and the  
whole Army left *Salisbury* this  
Day, the Army retiring to-  
wards *Reading*, and the King  
taking his way towards *London*.  
The

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

The King came to the Market-place at *Salisbury*, and the Mayor and Citizens being sent for, he told them that he would spend his Blood for his Subjects, and was resolved to maintain the Protestant Religion; but he had no sooner ended his Speech but he fell to bleeding at his Nostrils, and so violently, that his Blood could not be stopp'd any manner of way. This Accident, tho natural enough, especially in the Juncture that Prince found himself at that time, was look'd upon as a bad Omen, and improved to his Disadvantage.

The News of Prince *George's* having left the King being come to *Whitehall*, caused a great Consternation there, and the Princess being suspected to have the same Design, some Yeomen of the Guards were set in her Apartments; but her Highness deceived their Vigilancy, and that Night made her Escape in Disguise with the Ladies *Cherchill* and *Berkley*, being attended by the Bishop of *London* and the Earl of *Dorset*. Her Highness went into the North, where the associated Lords had made

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

made a considerable Progress. The Absence of the Princess caused a great Complaint, and they were forced to print the Letter she had left for the Queen, containing the Reason of her retiring, for fear of being cut to pieces by the King's own Guards, upon a Surmise that the Papists had made away that beloved Princess.

dit.

1691

His Majesty was pleased to nominate this Day Dr. *Thomas Tenison* to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln.*

6.

26. 1688

King *James* returned this Evening to *Whitehall* from *Salisbury.*

7.

27. 1688

Sir *Edward Hales*, whom King *James* had appointed Lieutenant of the *Tower*, having during the King's Absence planted several Mortar-pieces on the Walls towards the City, to keep the Citizens in awe, they were so enraged against him, that the King did not think himself safe at *Whitehall* as long as Sir *Edward Hales* had the Command of the *Tower*, and therefore to appease the City he turned out Sir *Edward*, and put in his room Colonel *Bevil Skelton* a Protestant.

Roman  
Account.

8.

dit.

The



Roman  
Account.  
8.

English  
Account.

28. 1675

The Prince having brought back his Army from the Country of *Cologn*, after the taking of *Bonn*, and possessed himself in his way of several strong Castles and little Towns, left his Army on the *Mense*, and returned this Day to the *Hague*, where he was received with all possible Marks of Respect and Demonstrations of Joy. The States complimented his Highness on his successful Expedition, whereby their Country was delivered from the French, who had been forced to abandon in less than a Month's time all their Conquests in the United Provinces, except *Grave* and *Mastricht*. Several Medals were then coined to perpetuate the Memory of that great and glorious Expedition.

1688

King *James* seeing the general Defection of his Subjects, and that the associated Lords had taken *Tork*, *Plymouth*, and a great many other considerable Towns, and that the Nation as well as the Prince declared every where for a Free Parliament, which he could not now refuse, because of his Army

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

Army refusing to fight to establish Popery, he ordered this Day in the Privy Council the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs for the sitting of a Parliament on the 15th of January following; but it was then too late, for the Nation, having observed that the Court had refused that just Demand as long as ever they could, was now in such a Ferment, that what the Court did or said was very little regarded.

9.

29. 1688

The Prince of Orange being advanced to *Sherborn-Castle*, was joined there this Day by the Prince of Denmark and the other Lords with him.

dit.

1677

His Highness the Prince of Orange knowing how necessary his Presence was at the *Hague*, took his leave of the King and the Duke of York, and embarked at *Margate* with her Royal Highness his Wife on the 7th Instant, and this Day landed in *Holland* at *Ter Htyds*, from whence they went to *Honflatedick*.

10.

30. 1688

This Day came out King James's Proclamation for the speedy calling of a Parliament, as the best and most proper Means

Roman  
Account.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Means (as he says) to establish a lasting Peace in the Kingdom. This Parliament was to sit upon the 15th of January next; and the King declared by this Proclamation that all his Subjects should have free Liberty to elect, and that all the Peers, and such who should be chosen Members of the House of Commons, should have full Liberty and Freedom to serve and sit in Parliament, notwithstanding they had taken up Arms, or committed any Act of Hostility, having for that purpose directed a General Pardon to pass the Great Seal. The King concludes with these remarkable Words, *And for the reconciling all publick Breaches, and obliterating the very Memory of all past Miscarriages, we do hereby exhort and kindly admonish our Subjects to dispose themselves to elect such Persons for their Representatives in Parliament, as may not be biassed by Prejudice or Passion, but qualified with Parts, Experience, and Prudence proper for this Conjunction.*

This

Roman Account.	English Account.	
11.	1. 1688	This Day the Duke of <i>Norfolk</i> came to <i>Norwich</i> , attended with a great Number of Gentlemen, where they delared for a Free Parliament, and the Protection of the Protestant Religion.
dit.		The same Day the Account of King <i>James's</i> Resolution to call a Parliament being gone to the Fleet, my Lord <i>Dartmouth</i> called the Captains of the Fleet together on board the <i>Resolution</i> , wherein they resolved upon an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, concluding with these Words, 'Beseeching Almighty God to give your Majesty all imaginable Happines and Prosperity, and to grant that such Counsels and Resolutions may be promoted as conduce to your Majesty's Honour and Safety, and tend to the Peace and Settlement of this Realm, both in Church and State, according to the established Laws of the Kingdom. This Address was signed by the Lord <i>Dartmouth</i> , the Lord <i>Berkley</i> , Sir <i>Roger Strickland</i> , and 38 other Commanders. King <i>James</i> was very much surprized at this Address, and perceived

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ceived, but too late, how mistaken he had been, to have believed that his Fleet would fight for the Establishment of Popery, and the Destruction of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws of their Country.

13. 2. 1676

The Prince comes back from Zealand to the Hague, having been in great Danger because of the Ice.

13.

3.

14.

4. 1677

This Day the Prince and Princess of Orange made a magnificent Entry into the Hague, the Burghers being in Arms, the Guns discharged several times, and the Evening was concluded with Fireworks, Bonfires, &c. The Bridge was adorned with green Festoons, under which was the following Inscription:

*Uxori & Batavis vivat Nassovius Hictor,*

*Anriaco & Patrie vivat Britannica Princeps.*

Before the Town-house there was a Triumphal Arch with this Inscription:

*A Vriaci bls TbaLAmIs BatavIs Dos Regla PaX.*

B b

And

Roman	Englist	And
Account.	Account.	And in the Kingsra there was
		another with these Words :

Roman	Englist	And
		<i>Ingradera Auspiciis Batavis sub-</i>
		<i>ciis Aulam.</i>

15.	1673	His Highness returned this Day to his Army in Brabant to intercept the Marechal de Luxembourg, who was returning to France with the Spoils of the Cities they had conquered in Holland. The Prince did his utmost to draw the French to a Battle, but they declined it, and intrench'd themselves under the Cannon of Mastricht, where they remained till his Highness was obliged by the hard Weather to send his Troops into their Winter-quarters to refresh themselves of the Fatigues they had suffer'd in their Expedition in Germany, and the taking of Bonn.
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16.	6. 1689	Colonel John Cutts was this Day created a Baron of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Title of Baron Cutts of Gorman, in consideration of his faithful Services and zealous Affection to their Majesties and Government.
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The

**English** The Popish Party grew so contemptible in London, that an **Account.** **1688** **Alar and Cry** after Father Peters was this Day publicly cried and sold in the Streets of London and Westminster, tho King James was still at Whitehall.

**1693** His Majesty having been pleased upon the Death of the Duke of Schomberg to appoint the Lord Viscount Galloway to command his Forces in Piemont in quality of Lieutenant General, and to give him likewise the Character of his Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, his Lordship set out this Day for Holland, in order to continue his Journey to Turin by Land.

**7. 1677** The Prince went this Day to the Assembly of the States General to return them his Thanks for their Approbation and Consent to his Marriage, and to acquaint them with what he had negotiated in England, in relation to the Peace with France.

The same Day his Highness went to the Council of State, and approved the State of the War for the next Campaign.

Roman Account.	English Account.
dis.	1688

This Day a supposed Declaration of the Prince of Orange was publicly cried and sold in the Streets, which put the Papists under an unexpressible Consternation, for therein was contained this threatening Expression; ' We do declare that all Papists who shall be found in open Arms, or with Arms in their Houses, or about their Persons, or in any Office or Employment Civil or Military, upon any Pretence whatsoever, contrary to the known Laws of the Land, shall be treated by Us and our Forces not as Souldiers and Gentlemen, but as Robbers, Free-booters, and Banditti, and shall therefore be entirely delivered up to the Discretion of our Souldiers. The Magistrates were likewise commanded to disarm the Papists, and put the Laws in execution against them. This Declaration was dated, *Scribourn-Castle, November 28.* Signed *Will. Henry Prince of Orange, &c.*

This was the boldest Attempt that ever was made by a private Person; and if I had been able to learn his Name, I would



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

would have inserted it here, because of the great Service this Declaration did to the Nation: for the Papists not knowing that it was forged, were so terrified, that many laid down their Commissions, and threw away their Arms. King *James* himself was startled at it, and was believed that this hastened his Resolution to leave the Kingdom.

8. 1688

This Day King *James's* Army retired in great haste from *Riding* upon a false Alarm that the Dutch were near that Place: but as they endeavoured to regain that Post the next Day, a Party of the Prince attacked them, and slew about 50 Dragoons, tho they were more numerous than the Dutch.

King *James* seeing that all the Nation declared for a Free Parliament, and that the Prince and his Party were already Masters of the most important Places, was prevailed upon to try the last Remedy, and to send Commissioners to treat with the Prince of *Orange*. He made choice of the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*,

to whom

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

whom he thought the fittest Men to manage the Treaty, who having obtained leave of the Prince to come to him at *Hungerford*, presented this Day the following Proposals to his Highness.

Sir;

THE King commanded us to acquaint you, that He observes all the Differences and Causes of Complaint alledged by your Highness seem to be referred to a Free Parliament. His Majesty, as he has already declared, was resolved before this to call one, but thought that in the present State of Affairs it was adviseable to defer it till things were more composed; yet seeing that his People still continue to desire it, he has put forth his Proclamation in order to it, and has issued forth his Writs for the calling of it. And to prevent any Cause of Interruption in it, he will consent to every thing that can be reasonably required for the Security of all those that come to it. His Majesty has there-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

therefore sent us to attend your Highness, for the adjusting of all Matters that shall be agreed to be necessary to the Freedom of Elections, and the Security of Sitting, and is ready to enter immediately into a Treaty in order to it.

His Majesty proposeth that in the mean time the respective Armies may be retained within such Limits, and at such Distance from London, as may prevent the Apprehensions that the Parliament may be in any kind disturbed, being desirous that the Meeting may be no longer delayed than it must be by the usual and necessary Forms. Signed *Hallifax, Nottingham, Godolphin.* *Hungerford, the 8th of December, 1688.*

1688

The pretended Prince of Wales was brought back this Evening from *Portsmouth*, where he had been sent to be carried into *France*, under Convoy of some Men of War; but the Lord *Dartmouth* positively refused to obey the King's Command in that point. This sheweth how little Sincerity there was in King *James's* Offers,

Roman Account. English Account. *scia*, for at the same time his Commissioners were negotiating a Treaty with the Prince, he was meditating his Retreat into France.

1694 His Majesty was pleased to nominate the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Thomas Tofton*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, to be Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

1688 His Highness having examined King *James's* Proposals, returned this Day the following Answer.

Whereas on the 8th of December 1688. at

*Hungerford*, a Paper signed by the Marquiss of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, Commissioners sent unto us from his Majesty, was delivered to us. We with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen assembled with us, have in answer made this following Proposal:

1. That all Papists and such Persons as are not qualified by Law, be disfranchised, disbanded, and removed from all Employments Civil and Military.

2. That

Roman  
Account. English  
Account.

2. That all Proclamations that reflect upon us, or any that have come to us, or declared for us, be recalled; and that if any Persons for having assisted us have been committed, that they be forthwith set at liberty.

3. That for the Security and Safety of the City of London, the Custody and Government of the Tower be immediately put into the Hands of the said City.

4. That if his Majesty should think fit to be in London during the sitting of the Parliament, that We may be there also with an equal number of our Guards; and if his Majesty shall be pleased to be in any Place from London, whatever Distance he thinks fit, that We may be at the same Distance; and that the respective Armies do remove from London forty Miles, and that no more foreign Forces be brought into the Kingdom.

5. That for the Security of the City of London, and their Trade, Tilbury-Fort be put into the Hands of the City.

6. That

English  
Account.

6. That a sufficient part of the Publick Revenue be assigned us for the Support and Maintenance of our Troops until the sitting of a Free Parliament.

7. That to prevent the Landing of the French or other foreign Troops, Portsmouth may be put into such Hands as by his Majesty and Us shall be agreed on. Given at Littlecot, December 9, 1688.

If the Jesuit who has written the History of the Revolution of England had transcribed this Answer, he would not have imposed on his Readers, that the Proposals of the Prince were so hard as not to be accepted, and that his Highness deferred several Days to return an Answer to the King's Commissioners, since this was delivered to them the next Day. King James expressed himself thus on this Occasion, That the Proposals of the Prince were fairer than he could or did expect.

26.

10. 1672

This Day the strong Fortress of Corvorden was retaken by a Stratagem of General Raderhaut with the Loss of about 50 Men. The Garison consisted of

Roman Account.	English Account.	of near 800 Men, provided with all Necessaries, and yet they were forced in less than 2 Hours time to surrender Prisoners. This Place had been taken from the Dutch by the Bishop of <i>Musster</i> , who had made therein a prodigious Magazine for the Invasion of <i>Groningen</i> and <i>Friesland</i> , and he thought it impregnable, - because it had formerly maintained a Siege of 31 Weeks.
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1688

This Morning between three and four of the Clock the Queen, the pretended Prince of *Wales*, with Count *Lanzen*, and several other Persons, crossed the Water at *Lambeth* in three Coaches, each of six Horses, and with a strong Guard went to *Greenwich*, where her Majesty embarked for *France*, having ingaged the King by Oath to follow her, and not to trust himself in the Hands of his Parliament. She carried away the Great Seal of *England* with her, but as she crossed the *Thames* it fell into the Water, and was since found out by a Fisherman. The Romantick Account the Author of the *Revolutions of England* gives of the

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

the Queen's Evasion, is, I think, a very good Remedy for such as are troubled with the Spleen.

The same Day in the Evening King *James* ordered all the Writs for the sitting of the Parliament that were not sent out, to be burnt, and a Caveat to be entred against the making of those that were sent down; and at the same time sent Orders to the Earl of *Feversham* to disband his Army.

The same Evening he sent for the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of *London* to *White-hall*, where he acquainted them that he had thought fit to send the Queen and his Son away; but that he was resolved to stay with them, laying a strict Charge upon them to take care of the City, and to keep it in Peace. The King went afterwards to the Council, where there was a very long Debate, who were to meet again the next Morning: but King *James* had resolved before-hand to follow the Queen; and all that he had done this Day was only to conceal his Design, for he went away that Night.

This



Roman to English

Account: Account:

1688

This Morning about three  
Clock King James left Whitehall,  
and went down the River to go  
over to France. The same Day  
the Earl of Feversham received  
the following Letter from  
King James.

Things being come to that  
Extremity, that I have been  
forced to send away the  
Queen and my Son the Prince  
of Wales, that they might  
not fall into the Enemies  
Hands, which they must have  
done if they had stayed, I  
am obliged to do the same  
thing, in hopes it will please  
God out of his infinite Mercy  
to this unhappy Nation, to  
touch their Hearts with true  
Loyalty and Honour. If I  
could have relied on all my  
Troops, I might not have  
been put to the Extremity I  
am now in, and would at  
least have had one Blow for  
it. But tho I know there  
are many brave Men amongst  
you, both Officers and Sould-  
iers, yet you know that  
both you and several of the  
General Officers and Souldi-  
ers, and Men of the Army,  
told me it was no ways ad-

Cc vifable.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

wiseable for me to venture my self at their Head, or to thin to fight the Prince of Orange with them. And now there remains only for me to thank you and all those, both Officers and Souldiers, who have stuck to me, and been truly Loyal. I hope you will still retain the same Fidelity to me; and tho I do not expect you should expose yourselves by resisting a Foreign Army, and a poisoned Nation, yet I hope your former Principles are so inrooted in you, that you will keep yourselves free from Associations, and such pernicious things. Time presses, so I can add no more. *James Rex.*

Those who had seen the Proposals the Prince of Orange had made, were very much surprized at the Expressions of this Letter, and concluded that King *James* did never design to give any Satisfaction to his People; for if he had, he would certainly have staid here, since he was in no danger of his Person. Many who were still for him left his Party, because of an unlucky Expression of his  
Let

**English** Letter, which implied, by a  
**Account.** **Account.** Very natural Inference, that it  
 being not adviseable for him to  
 fight the Prince of *Orange* with  
 the English Army, he was go-  
 ing to *France* to bring over  
 some Troops, at the Head of  
 whom he might venture his  
 Person.

The Earl of *Franksam* ha-  
 ving received this Letter, dis-  
 banded the Army under his  
 Command, and immediately  
 sent a Letter to the Prince  
 of *Orange* to acquaint him there-  
 with.

The News of the King being  
 gone, was very surprizing, tho  
 many were of Opinion that he  
 would not stay very long after  
 the Queen and his Beloved Fa-  
 ther *Peters*, who was reported  
 to be gone also with the Pre-  
 tended Prince of *Wales*; and  
 thereupon the Lords Spiritual  
 and Temporal in and about the  
 Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,  
 met at *Guild-hall*, where they  
 sent for the Lord Mayor and  
 Aldermen, and made the fol-  
 lowing Declaration.

We doubt not but the  
 World believes that in this  
 G.C. 2. great

*Account.*

*English.*

great and dangerous Con-  
 juncture We are heartily and  
 zealously concerned for the  
 Protestant Religion, the Law  
 of the Land, and the Libe-  
 ries and Properties of the  
 Subject. And we did reason-  
 ably hope that the King ha-  
 ving issued his Proclamation  
 and Writs for a Free Parlia-  
 ment, we might have rested  
 secure under the Expectation  
 of that Meeting : but his Ma-  
 jesty having withdrawn him-  
 self, and as we apprehend in  
 order to his Departure out of  
 this Kingdom, by the peri-  
 cious Counsels of Persons af-  
 fected to our Nation and  
 Religion, we cannot without  
 being wanting in our Duty be  
 silent under those Calamities  
 wherein the Popish Counsels,  
 which so long prevailed,  
 have miserably involved these  
 Realms. We do therefore  
 unanimously resolve to apply  
 our selves to his Highness the  
 Prince of Orange, who with  
 so great Kindness to these  
 Kingdoms, so vast Expence,  
 and so much Hazard to his  
 own Person, has undertaken,  
 by endeavouring to procure

Free

*Latin*  
*Account.*

*English*  
*Account.*

Free Parliament, to rescue us, with as little Effusion as possible of Christian Blood, from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

And we do hereby declare that we will with our utmost Endeavours assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament with all speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties and Properties may be secured, the Church of *England* in particular, with a due Liberty to Protestant Dissenters, and in general the Protestant Religion and Interest over the whole World may be supported and encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happiness of the established Government in these Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in *Christianity*, that may be herein concerned.

In the mean time we will endeavour to preserve as much as in us lies the Peace and Security of these great and populous Cities of *London* and *Windsor*, and the adjacent, by taking care to disarm all Papists, and

C c 3

*English Account.*

secure all Jesuits and Romish Priests, who are in or about the same.

And if there be any thing more to be performed by Us for promoting his Highness's generous Intentions for the publick Good, we shall be ready to do it as occasion shall require. Signed W. Carr. Tho. Ebor. Pembroke, Dorset, Moulgrave, Thanet, Castle, Craven, Ailesbury, Burlington, Suffex, Berkley, Rochester, Newport, Weymouth, Winchester, W. Asaph, Francis Ely, Tho. Raffen. Tho. Pembroke, P. Wharton, North and Gray, Chandos, Montague, D. Jernyn, Vaughan, Carbery, Campbell, Crow, Osulston.

Then the Governour of the Tower was summoned, whose duty was to deliver the Keys, but the Lord Mayor had not Courage enough to take them, as it was his Duty, and therefore the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took them, and put them into the hands of the Lord Lucas, who was thereupon constituted Governor of the Tower. Their Majesties desired the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Viscount

# The Royal Almanack.

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**English** Wymouth, the Bishop of Ex-  
**Account.** **Attorney**, and the Lord Culpeper, forth-  
 with to attend the Prince of  
**Orange** with the said Declarati-  
 on, and acquaint his Highness  
 with what they had farther  
 done at that Meeting.

The Lieutenantcy of the City  
 of **London** met the same Day,  
 and agreed upon an Address to  
 be presented to the Prince of  
**Orange**, to thank his Highness  
 for his generous Expedition,  
 and desire him to repair to the  
 City with all convenient speed.  
 They sent immediately Sir **Ro-  
 bert Clayton**, Sir **William Russell**,  
 Sir **Basil Firebrace**, and **Charles  
 Duntont Esq;** to present the  
 said Address.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen  
 and Commons of the City of  
**London** agreed also upon an Ad-  
 dress much to the same pur-  
 poses, which was also sent to  
 the Prince.

**12. 1688** King **James** having embarked  
 for **France** on board a Smack  
 commanded by one Captain  
**Guaders**, was forced for Shel-  
 ter to come into **East Swale**, the  
 Eastern Part of the Isle of **Sher-  
 by**, in order to take in Ballast;  
 but the Fishermen of **Faversham**

in

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<p><i>Roman Account.</i></p>	<p><i>English Account.</i></p>	<p>in Kent discovered that his and suspecting that some Jesuits might be on board to make their Escape into <i>France</i>, they boarded the Smack: Sir <i>Edward</i> <i>Halas</i>, who was with the King, and Mr. <i>Labadie</i>, offered to make some Resistance, but the Fishermen, who pretend knew him, told them, they were dead Men if they did not submit, which they did. They were carried to <i>Feverham</i>, where the King was known, and treated with Civility. There have been many Stories made concerning the pretended Affronts he received there, but I know from the Fishermen themselves, and especially from poor <i>Hunt</i>, whom King <i>James</i> excepted afterwards in his De- claration of Indemnity; that no Violence was offered to his Person, excepting only his Mo- ney, Watch, and the like ta- ken from him, but that as he came down from the Smack into the Boat he hurt himself in the Face. 'Tis true they gave him some ill Language, and called him Priest, Jesuit, Father <i>Peters</i>, and the like; but they were not so much mis- taken</p>
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English Account. taken as some may think, for I believe I could demonstrate that that Prince *was* admitted into a Monkish Order, tho I must confess it was not that of the Jesuits.

The King's withdrawing put the Mob into such a Ferment that they got together in incredible Numbers, and pull'd down all the Chappels, or Mass-houses as they call'd them, not respecting the Character of the Spanish Ambassador, whose House was plundered. They brought the Materials of those Buildings into *Lincolns-Inn fields* and other Places, of which they made great Bonfires. The Number of the Mob frighted not only the Roman Catholicks, but also all considering Men who did reflect on the Time, and the Rage of the People; but I must do Justice to our Mob, that they were very moderate, for after they had pull'd down those Chappels, they returned home without offering any Violence to any private House, or any Person.

UMI

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

at Wapping, as he endeavoured to go on board a foreign ship to make his Escape. The Ship carried him before the Lord Mayor, who sent him to the Tower, which was confirmed by the Peers assembled at the Council-Chamber at White-hall.

1696.

1696.

The French King being unable to carry on the War for a longer time, and foreseeing his Ruine, unless prevented by a Peace, sent about the beginning of the last Campaign into Holland one Monsieur Callier as his Agent, to confer with the Deputies of the States, and make some Overtures for entering into a Negotiation for a General Peace: In which he succeeded so far, that the French King, and most of the Allies, having named their Plenipotentiaries, his Majesty was pleased this Day to name the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke Lord Privy Seal, and formerly Ambassador into Holland, the Lord Viscount Villiers, now his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Congress at the Hague, and Sir Joseph Williamson, formerly Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Colagen, and Secret-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

ry of State under King Charles II. during the Treaty of Nim-  
guen, his Plenipotentiaries for  
the Treaty of a General Peace.

13. 1688

This Morning about three of  
the Clock there was a dreadful  
Alarm that the Irish in a de-  
perate Rage were approaching  
the City, putting Men, Wo-  
men and Children to the  
Sword as they came along:  
whereupon the Citizens all  
rose in Arms, placing Lights in  
their Windows from the top to  
the bottom, and the Train-  
bands were assembled, and  
there was nothing but Shooting  
and beating of Drums all the  
Night long. Part of the Train-  
bands advanced towards *Hids-  
Park* to stop the Irish there;  
but notwithstanding several  
Men came from time to time  
on Horseback, reporting that  
the Irish were already ad-  
vanced to *Kensington*, and other  
Places, yet it was a ground-  
less Alarm, and it spread it self  
the same Night the whole  
Length and Breadth of the  
Kingdom of *England*; and all  
that were able to bear Arms ap-  
peared at their several Places  
for the Defence of their Lives,  
Reli-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Religion, Laws and Liberties  
and resolving to destroy all the  
Irish and Papists in case any  
Injury was offer'd them; but  
that Report was altogether  
imaginary, no body suffer'd  
thereby. This is one of the  
most unaccountable things that  
ever I heard of, and certainly  
'tis impossible that Chance  
alone could be the Occasion of  
it; and therefore many have  
suspected that this was a Con-  
trivance of the Great Duke of  
Saxony, to try thereby how  
the People were affected. I  
know but one Instance that  
may be parallel'd with this,  
which happen'd about 8 Months  
after in France, and perhaps a  
imitation of this: for in the  
same Night the whole Country,  
from Bourdeaux to the Gates of  
Orleans, were in Arms upon a  
false Alarm that the Prince of  
Orange was there with the Hugue-  
nots, destroying all the Coun-  
try with Fire and Sword, inso-  
much that the Parliament of  
Gaulles sitting then at La Rochelle  
met about 12 a Clock at Night  
to give Orders for the Security  
of that Place.

The

Roman Account  
 24. 1688

English Account

The four Lords sent by the Peers, with four Aldermen, and four Deputies of the Lieutenancy of London, waited on his Highness the Prince of Orange at *Henly*, with the Addresses resolved upon at *Guildhall* on the 11th Instant.

The same Day the Lords assembled at *Whitehall* sent the Lords *Heversham*, *Ailesbury*, *Farmouth* and *Middleton* to *Heversham*, to intreat King *James* to return to *Whitehall*; and ordered his Guards to go down to see him safe on board any Ship he should chuse, if he persisted in his Resolution to go out of the Nation. This Proceeding of the Lords was looked upon as too hasty; for many thought that after having addressed the Prince of *Orange* in the manner as they had done, it was reasonable to ask his Highness's Consent before they had invited K. *James* to return to *Whitehall*, or called a greater Assembly of the Peers than that Day met.

The same Day as the Duke of *Grafton* was marching thro' the *Strand* at the Head of a Regiment of Foot, an Irish D d Trooper

*Roman Account.* English Trooper came riding up to him; but being beaten back by the Soldiers, he drew his Pistol to shoot the Duke, but was himself shot dead upon the spot.

1688. King James being invited back to London, arrived this Day at Rochester in order to his Return to Whitehall.

The same Day the Prince of Orange entered Windsor, and there he received Advice of King James's being seized at Fribourg, and that the Peers had desired him to return to Whitehall. The Lords and Gentlemen with his Highness, were called to give their Advice in this nice Juncture. Some, and especially a certain Nobleman, (now a great Friend and Promoter of the late King's Interest) advised the Prince to secure King James, and put him into the Tower: but his Highness rejected that Proposal, for which, says the Author of the *Revolutions of England*, (tho' a Jesuit) History will do him Justice, and commend his Generosity. - It was at last resolved that the Prince should immediately dispatch Monsieur Za-

lusius

*English* *Account* *of* *the* *great* *Quiet* *and* *Tran-*  
*quillity* *of* *the* *City* *to* *continue*  
*at* *Rocheſter.*

16. 1688. Monsieur Zuleſtein having  
miſſed King James upon the  
Road, his late Maſteſty returned  
about 1/5 in the Evening to  
Whitehall, and attended by his  
Guards. A Set of Boys and  
Irish followed him through the  
City, making ſome Hurra's,  
while the reſt of the People ſi-  
lently looked on. The King  
ſent immediately the Earl of  
Rumſey to the Prince to in-  
vite him to St. James's with  
what number of Forces he  
ſhould think fit. Monsieur Zu-  
leſtein arrived a few Hours after,  
and delivered the Prince's Let-  
ter to the King.

The Privy Council met the  
ſame Day, where the King was  
pleaſed to direct the Lord Lieu-  
tenants, Juſtices of Peace, and  
other Magiſtrates, to prevent  
the Continuation of the Out-  
rages that had been lately com-  
mitted by pulling down and  
deſacing Houſes, &c. Popiſh  
Chappels were not mentioned  
in expreſs Terms in this Order,  
but as no other Houſes had been  
Dd 2 pulled.

Roman  
Account.Engl<sup>ish</sup>  
Account.

pulled down, People could not  
forbear to take notice of the  
great Zeal King *James* had for  
the Popish Party, since the first  
Act of Sovereignty he did after  
his Return was in their Favour,  
as if he had a mind to convince  
the World that he was come  
back only to serve them.

The same Day the Earl of  
*Fronsham* arrived at Windsor  
with King *James's* Letter to the  
Prince, and was committed by  
his Highness, with the Advice  
of the Peers, for having, says  
the French Author of the Re-  
volution, disbanded the Army  
without disarming the Irish or  
other Souldiers, and whereby  
the Nation was exposed to a  
great Danger. Others say, that  
it was for having enter'd the  
Prince's Quarters without leave;  
but whatever it be, King *James*  
seemed very much concerned  
in it. The Earl was a few Days  
after set at liberty at the Re-  
quest of the Queen Dowager.

57.

17. 1688

The Presence of the Prince  
being necessary in London, and  
it being not safe neither for the  
Prince nor King *James* to be at  
the same time in the Town, the  
Peers advised his Highness not



Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

to accept the King's Invitation to St. James's, but to let the King know, that it was convenient he should remove to *Ham* near *Richmond*, where he should be attended by his own Guards; and the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lord *Delamere* were charged with the Message. In the meantime Count *Solmes* was sent with the Foot Guards to take Possession of the Posts about *Whitehall*; but the Ways being very bad, it was ten at Night before they could come up; and the English Guards then on Duty being unwilling to dislodge, it was 12 at Night before the said Lords could deliver their Message. At last the Guards being order'd to submit, the Earl of *Middleton* Secretary of State was desired to acquaint the King, that they had a Message to be delivered to his Majesty, which was of so great Importance, that they desired to be immediately introduced to the King, which being done, they made an Apology for coming at so unreasonable a time, (for he was in bed) and delivered their Order in Writing; and the King

D d 3. having

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

having read it, said he would comply with it. The Lords thereupon desired that he would remove so early as to be at *Ham* by Noon, to prevent meeting the Prince in his way to *London*, where he was to come the same Day. The King complied with that also, and ask'd whether he might not appoint his own Servants: whereupon the Lords told him that the Prince left it entirely to him to give order in that as he pleased, and took their leave of him; but they were hardly gone as far as the Privy Chamber when the King sent for them again, and told them he had forgot to acquaint them with his Resolution before the Message came, to send the Lord *Godolphin* the next Morning to the Prince, to propose to him his going back to *Recheſter*, and that he would rather return to that Place than go to any other. The Lords told him they would acquaint the Prince with it, and doubted not but his Answer would be to his Satisfaction, and so parted.

The Prince who was adviced to *Stow-house*, having Advice

**Black** English of King James's Demand of going to Rochelle, agreed to it; whereupon the King left Whitehall this Morning, and went to Gravesend in his own Barge, attended by the Earl of Argyll, and some few others.

**White** The same Day about three in the Afternoon his Highness the Prince of Orange, attended by the Marechal de Schomberg, and a great number of Nobility and Gentry, came to St. James's Palace. It is not possible to express the Demonstrations of Joy in the People, who notwithstanding the great Dirt and Rain crowded the Road from St. James's to Hammer Smith in such a manner that the Prince's Coach had much ado to pass. All Men, Women and Children wore Orange-colour Ribbons, and Oranges on the top of their Swords and Sticks. The Evening was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, &c. And as this was the happiest Day that ever shone for England, never so universal Rejoicings were seen at London.

**1693** Count Guiscard who had been forced to retire this Day with Precipitation, upon

*Roman Account.* English upon the Approach of the Confederat Troops, tho the *Regiments de Boufflers* was advanced

29.

19. 1688

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark returned to Town.

The same Day the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the Common-Council of the City, resolved upon an Address to congratulate the Prince of Orange's happy Arrival.

30.

20. 1688

The Prince of Orange having appointed this Day to receive the Address of the City, they were introduced, and Sir *Guys Fitch* their Recorder made the following Speech.

*May it please your Highness;*

THE Lord Mayor being disabled by Sickness, your Highness is attended by the Aldermen and Common of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to congratulate your Highness upon this great and glorious Occasion; in which labouring for Words, we cannot but come short in Expression, describing our late Danger, or extenuating our Church and

Some

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

State over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the point of Destruction by the Conduct of Men that were our true Invaders, that brake the sacred Fences of our Laws, and which was worse, the very Constitution of the *Legislature*, so that there was no Remedy left but the *last*. The only Person, under Heaven, that could apply this Remedy, was your Highness. You are of a Nation, whose Alliance in all times has been agreeable and prosperous to us. You are of a Family most illustrious, Benefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of Sovereign Prince, Stadtholder, and to have worn the Imperial Crown, are among their lesser Dignities. They have long enjoyed a Dignity singular and transcendent, viz. to be Champions of Almighty God, set forth in several Ages to vindicate his Cause against the greatest Oppressions. To this Divine Commission our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave English Souldiers, rendered them-

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

themselves and their  
upon your appearing.

Great Sir ;

When we look back to the  
last Month, and contemplate  
the Swiftneſs and Fulneſs of  
our preſent Deliverance, aſtoniſh'd, we think it mira-  
culous. Your Highneſs, led by  
the Hand of Heaven, and  
called by the Voice of the  
People, has preſerved our  
deareſt Interests. The Pro-  
teſtant Religion, which is Pri-  
mitive Chriſtianity, reſtored.  
Our Laws, which are our  
right Title to our Lives, Li-  
berties and Eſtates, and with-  
out which this World were  
a *Wilderneſs*. But what Re-  
tribution can we make to your  
Highneſs ? Our Thoughts are  
full charged with Gratitude.  
Your Highneſs has a laſting  
Monument in the Hearts, in  
the Prayers, in the Praiſes of  
all good Men amongſt us :  
and late Poſterity will cele-  
brate your ever-glorious  
Name, till Time ſhall be no  
more.

The Prince of Orange put on  
this Day his Order, requiring

**English Account.** all Persons to re-deliver to the Souldiers, or bring to the Officers of the Ordinance the Arms that had been embezled upon the late irregular disbanding of the Forces.

The same Day Quarters were assigned to the English, Scots and Irish Forces, to which they were commanded to repair with all speed.

**January. 22. 1692.** The French Army, commanded by Count de Tallard set down before Rhinsfeldt the 6th Instant O. S. which Place they attacked with a great Fury; but the Besieged made so brave a Defence, that the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had a sufficient time to assemble an Army. He marched in order to fight them, but the French having been beaten from an advantageous Post the Day before, raised the Siege this Day, and retired with Shame, and the Loss of near 4000 Men.

**23. 1688.** This Morning about one or two of the Clock King James privately withdrew himself from Rochester, and went over into France. His Majesty left behind him a Paper writ with his

Roman  
Account.English  
Account.

his own Hand, containing  
Reasons for withdrawing  
himself, which by his Order  
was published, and is as follows.

The World cannot wonder  
at my withdrawing my self  
now this second time, I  
might have expected some-  
what better Usage after what  
I writ to the Prince of O-  
range by my Lord Franks,  
and the Instructions I gave  
him; but instead of an An-  
swer, such as I might have  
hoped for, what was I recei-  
ved after the Usage I recei-  
ved by the making the said  
Earl a Prisoner, against the  
Practice and Laws of Na-  
tions; the sending his own  
Guards at eleven at Night to  
take Possession of the Palace  
at Whitehall, without adver-  
tising me in the least manner  
of it; the sending to me at  
one of the Clock at Mid-  
night, when I was in Bed, a  
kind of Order by three Lords,  
to be gone out of my Palace  
before twelve that same Mor-  
ning! After all this, how  
could I hope to be safe, so  
long as I was in the Power of



Latin  
Account.

English  
Account.

one who had not only done this to me, and invaded my Kingdoms, without any just Occasion given him for it, but that did by his first Declaration lay the greatest Aspersions on me that Malice could invent, in that Clause of it which concerns my Son. I appeal to all that know me, nay even to himself, that in their Consciences, neither he nor they can believe me in the least capable of so unnatural a Villany, nor of so little common Sense to be imposed on in a thing of such a nature as that. What had I then to expect from one, who by all Arts has taken such Pains to make me appear as black as Hell to my own People, as well as to all the World besides? What Effect that has had at home all Mankind has seen, by so general a Defection in my Army, as well as in the Nation among all sorts of People. I was born free, and desire to continue so; and tho' I have ventured my Life very frankly on several Occasions for the Good and Honour of my

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*Roman  
Account.**Engliſh  
Account.*

Country, and am as free to  
 it again, (and which I hope  
 I ſhall yet do, as old as I am,  
 to redeem it from the Slavery  
 it is like to fall under) yet  
 I think it not convenient to  
 expoſe my ſelf to be ſecured,  
 as not to be at liberty to ef-  
 ſect it; and ſo for that Rea-  
 ſon to withdraw, but ſo as to  
 be within Call whenſoever  
 the Nation's Eyes ſhall be  
 opened, ſo as to ſee how they  
 have been impoſed upon by  
 the ſpecious Pretences of Re-  
 ligion and Property. I hope  
 it will pleaſe God to touch  
 their Hearts, out of his in-  
 finite Mercy, and to make  
 them ſenſible of the ill Con-  
 dition they are in, and bring  
 them to ſuch a Temper that  
 a legal Parliament may be  
 called; and that amongſt o-  
 ther things which may be ne-  
 ceſſary to be done, they will  
 agree to Liberty of Conſci-  
 ence for all Proteſtant Diſ-  
 ſenters, and that thoſe of my  
 own Perſwaſion may be ſo far  
 conſidered, and have ſuch  
 ſhare of it as they may live  
 peaceably and quietly, as  
 Engliſh Men and Chriſtians  
 ought

James  
Account.

English  
Account.

ought to do, and not to be  
obliged to transplant them-  
selves, which would be very  
grievous, especially to such  
as love their Country. And  
I appeal to all who are con-  
sidering Men, and have had  
Experience, whether any  
thing can make this Nation  
so great and flourishing as Li-  
berty of Conscience. Some  
of our Neighbours dread it.  
I could add much more to  
confirm what I have said, but  
now is not the proper time.  
Rochester, December 22. 1688.

Thus did James the Second  
voluntarily abdicate the Impe-  
rial Crown of Great Britain, and  
left the People in a full Right  
to fill the vacant Throne as  
they pleased: A Prince who  
might have reigned with as  
much Glory as any of his An-  
cestors, and only unfortunate  
in this, that he was not sensible  
of his own Felicity. He was  
proclaimed King of England  
February the 6th, 1688. and  
came to the Crown with the  
Reputation of a Prince who  
kept his Word and Promises,  
but he soon after forfeited that

E. c. 2. good.

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

good Reputation by his many Violations of the most sacred Laws, the Observation of which he so solemnly swore at his Coronation. The blind Zeal he had for propagating his Religion led him into those fatal Mistakes, which at last tumbled him down from his Throne, and alienated from him the Hearts of his Subjects, in such a manner that he did not think safe to venture himself at the Head of 13 Regiments of Horse, 5 of Dragoons, and 4 Troops of Life-Guards, and 27 Regiments of Foot, of the finest Troops that ever were seen, against 14000 Men, which was all the Prince brought over with him. He was blamed for having withdrawn himself, and not agreeing with the Prince's Proposals, to refer all things to the Determination of a Free Parliament; but Providence, who had resolved to place a better Prince on the English Throne, struck King James with a Pannick Fear, so that he abandon'd his Crown without striking a Blow in the Defence of it. This Revolution will be one of the most surprising Events that

*Roman Account.*

*English Account.*

that History will record to our Posterity, who are like to suspect the Sincerity of the Historians, when they'll read that this great Work was compassed in less than 30 Days.

Having thus brought this Account of the Revolution to King James's withdrawing himself into France, -I refer the rest of the Transactions of this Month to the first Pages of this Book, as in a more proper Place, because of the Difference of our Stile.

*dit.*

1696

Sir John Fenwick, concerned in the intended Invasion of the French in April last, and taken as he was going to imbark for France, was some time ago arraigned at the Old Bailey for High Treason, and was accordingly to be tried, but he found Means to have his Trial put off upon account of a great Discovery he pretended to make, and in order thereto gave Informations against several Noble Persons as Betrayers of the King's Counsels. His Majesty being then in *Flanders*, the Papers were sent to him, and in the mean time Sir John Fen-

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wick's

Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

wick's Friends corrupted one  
Carrell Goodman, who was one  
of the two Evidences against  
him, and sent him over to  
France. His Majesty being re-  
turned, and being sensible that  
Sir John Fenwick had given  
those Informations with an  
other Design than to get time  
to take away the Evidence,  
sent those Papers to the Com-  
mons, who having examined  
Sir John Fenwick thereupon,  
and found that he had not been  
sincere with his Majesty, voted  
his Information false, malici-  
ous, scandalous and grounded,  
and tending to create Jealou-  
sies between the King and his  
Subjects, and ordered that a  
Bill to attain him of High Treason  
should be brought in, which  
was done accordingly, and  
passed few Days after, and sent  
to the Lords, who after a long  
Debate on this Subject, passed  
the same this Day.

Note, His Majesty gave the  
Royal Assent to that Act on  
Monday, January 11, 1697.

24

25, 1694

The Marfchal Duke of Len-  
nburgh died this Morning at Pa-  
ris in the 68th Year of his Age.

*English Account.* This Day his Majesty was pleased to constitute the Right Honourable *Grey Lord Viscount Sidney*, one of his principal Secretaries of State, who accordingly took the usual Oath at the Council-Board.

*28. 1694.* This Morning about one of the Clock died at *Kinsington* our late most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen *Mary*, after seven Days Sickness, of the Small Pox, leaving his Majesty under an inexpressible Grief and Affliction, the whole Kingdom, and *Europe* in general, under the deepest and most sensible Sorrow for the Loss of a Princess of so much Piety, Clemency, Goodness and other great and exemplary Vertues. It were too great a Presumption in me to attempt the Character of that Incomparable Princess, it is a Subject above my reach: I shall therefore content my self to say, that her Majesty was endowed with all the Vertues of her Sex, without the least Mixture of their Imperfections. She was born on the 30th of *May*, 1662.

*Roman Account.* This Evening his Highness Prince Lewis of Baden arrived at Gravesend, being sent by the Emperor to confer with his Majesty about the Preparations for the next Campaign. The next Morning Sir Charles Cottrel, Master of the Ceremonies, went thither by his Majesty's Command to compliment his Highness, and to conduct him to Town. In the Afternoon he came up the River in the King's Barge, being saluted by the Great Guns from the Tower, and from the Ships, as he passed by, and was conducted to the Apartment prepared for him at Whitehall, and in the Evening waited upon his Majesty at Kensington. He was entertained all the while he continued in England at the King's Charge, and received all the Respect due to his Birth and great Merit.

*English Account.* 1694 The House of Lords went this Day in a Body to Kensington, and presented to the King the following Address.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spi-



Roman  
Account.

English  
Account.

Spiritual and Temporal in  
Parliament assembled, do  
with inexpressible Grief hum-  
bly assure your Majesty of the  
deep Sense we have of the  
Loss your Majesty and the  
whole Kingdom doth sustain  
by the Death of that excel-  
lent Princess our Sovereign  
Lady the Queen, most hum-  
bly beseeching your Majesty,  
that you would not indulge  
your Grief upon this sad Oc-  
casion, to the Prejudice of  
the Health of your Royal Per-  
son, in whose Preservation  
not only the Welfare of your  
own Subjects, but of all *Chri-  
stendom* is so nearly concerned.  
We further beg leave upon  
this sad Occasion humbly to  
renew to your Majesty the  
heartly and sincere Assurances  
of our utmost Assistance a-  
gainst all your Enemies both  
at home and abroad, and of  
all other Demonstrations of  
the greatest Duty and Affecti-  
on that can possibly be paid  
by the most faithful Sub-  
jects.

The King returned them  
this Answer.

French  
Account.

English  
Account.

I Heartily thank you for your Kindness to me, but much more for the Sense you shew of our great Loss, which is above what I can express.

The House of Commons went likewise in a Body to Kensington, and presented to his Majesty the Address which follows.

*Most gracious and dread Sovereign*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being deeply sensible of the great Misfortune which has befallen your Majesty and this Kingdom, by the Death of our most gracious Queen, do with unspeakable Grief of Heart humbly beg leave to extol the irreparable Loss of this most excellent Princess, the best of Women, to enumerate whose Vertues were to aggravate our Sorrow.

We

James  
Account.English  
Account.

We cannot at the same time but bless God for the Preservation of your Majesty to us, on whose Life the Welfare and Happiness of this Kingdom, and the Liberties of Europe, do in so great a measure depend; hereby beseeching your Majesty so to moderate your Grief under this Affliction, as not to prejudice or indanger your Health; and that your Majesty would please to take such further Care of your Royal Person, that we may all enjoy the Blessing of your Majesty's long Life and happy Reign. We do also look upon it as a Duty we owe to your Majesty, to our selves, and to those we represent, to take this Occasion of assuring your Majesty, that we your faithful Commons will always, to the utmost of our Power, stand by, support and defend your Majesty, and your Government, against all your Enemies both at home and abroad.

His

English  
Account.

Roman Account.	English Account.
	His Majesty was pleased to make this gracious Answer,

Gentlemen;

**I** Take very kindly  
Care of Me and the  
lick, especially at this  
when I am able to think  
nothing but our great Lord

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